

Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING SEPT. 12, 1958

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New Education Law

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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Quiz

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

Each year the President sends requests for legislation to Congress. What do you know about the fate of President Eisenhower's legislative program in 1958? Try for four correct answers.

1. Q--In 1958, President Eisenhower made 234 specific requests for legislation. What percentage of these were approved by both chambers of Congress: (a) 26 percent; (b) 47 percent; (c) 77 percent?

A--(b). Congress approved 110 of the President's 234 requests. In 1957 the percentage was 36.9; in 1953, Mr. Eisenhower's first year in office, it was 72.7.

2. Q--Three bills that were vetoed by President Eisenhower early in the 1958 session later were passed in a form closer to what he had requested. The bills dealt with farm support prices, river and harbor projects, and appropriations for 16 independent Government offices. Can you state generally why the early versions were vetoed?

A--The President vetoed the farm price support freeze bill, which would have required price support levels no lower than those of 1957, because he wanted more flexible levels; he vetoed the rivers and harbors bill because it included a number of projects that had not received the approval of the Army Corps of Engineers; and he vetoed the independent offices appropriation because it included a \$589 million payment to the Civil Service Retirement Fund that he said would only increase the Federal deficit in 1959.

3. Q--Late in the session, the President asked Congress to raise the national debt ceiling permanently by \$10 billion because, he said, the Federal deficit for 1959 might reach \$12 billion. Congress

approved an \$8 billion permanent increase. The new permanent debt ceiling is: (a) \$125 billion; (b) \$283 billion; (c) \$383 billion; (d) \$500 billion?

A--(b). The permanent debt limit is now \$283 billion. Congress also granted an additional temporary increase permitting the debt to rise to \$288 billion.

4. Q--True or false: Congress passed the fiscal 1959 mutual security appropriation giving the President just about the amount he wanted?

A--False. The President asked about \$3.9 billion; Congress gave him about \$3.3 billion.

5. Q--Three categories of Government workers got pay raises this year. Can you name one of the three groups?

A--Members of the armed forces; Federal civil servants; and postal workers.

6. Q--Which of the following bills, requested by the President, were approved by Congress: (a) Reciprocal trade program extension; (b) agricultural surplus disposal act extension; (c) general labor anti-corruption legislation; (d) Presidential disability constitutional amendment; (e) atomic secrets exchange bill; (f) national defense education aid; (g) passport controls; (h) Alaska statehood; (i) Hawaii statehood; (j) creation of a national space agency; (k) creation of a national air safety agency; (l) reorganization of the defense establishment; (m) general revision of immigration law?

A--(a), (b), (e), (f), (h), (j), (k), (l). If you knew six of the eight that were passed, score yourself correct on this question.

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HOW NEW EDUCATION LAW WILL WORK

The U.S. Office of Education is preparing to administer the precedent-setting National Defense Education Act of 1958.

The office expects to put some of the Federal money into the hands of school and college officials during the 1958-59 school year. Congress Aug. 23 appropriated \$40 million to start the new program. (Weekly Report p. 1142)

Congress in passing the act (HR 13247) and President Eisenhower in signing it into law (PL 864) Sept. 2 made education history by conceding for the first time that general education was a natural resource that the Federal Government must help develop.

Commissioner Lawrence G. Derthick of the U.S. Office of Education Sept. 4 told Congressional Quarterly: "Passage of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 is a milestone in the history of Federal-state partnership on behalf of the Nation's youth. The new act will open up many opportunities for increasing our vital reservoir of trained manpower, a reservoir we need to provide leaders in all fields from science to statesmanship. The Office of Education will administer the act in the spirit of leadership without domination and assistance without interference, which has been traditional in our relationships with the states and with colleges and universities."

J.L. McCaskill, legislative director of the 616,000-member National Education Assn., Aug. 26 said the new law "is a landmark as far as the Federal Government's interest and participation" in education is concerned. He termed the bill an "excellent start."

This fact sheet explains the National Defense Education Act of 1958 in detail:

Policy Statement

Congress gave its reasons for spending Federal money to help local schools in this policy declaration in the new law:

The Congress hereby finds and declares that the security of the Nation requires the fullest development of the mental resources and technical skills of its young men and women. The present emergency demands that additional and more adequate educational opportunities be made available. The defense of this Nation depends upon the mastery of modern techniques developed from complex scientific principles. It depends as well upon the discovery and development of new principles, new techniques and new knowledge.

We must increase our efforts to identify and educate more of the talent of our Nation. This requires programs that will give assurance that no student of ability will be denied an opportunity for higher education because of financial need; will correct as rapidly as possible the existing imbalances in our educational programs which have led to an insufficient proportion of our population educated in science, mathematics and modern foreign languages and trained in technology.

The Congress reaffirms the principle and declares that the states and local communities have and must retain control over and primary responsibility for public education. The national interest requires, however, that the Federal Government give assistance to education for programs which are important to our defense.

To meet the present educational emergency requires additional effort at all levels of Government. It is therefore the purpose of this act to provide substantial assistance in various forms to individuals and to states and their subdivisions in order to insure trained manpower of sufficient quality and quantity to meet the national defense needs of the United States.

Student Loans

The law authorizes the Federal Government to give money to student loan funds at colleges and universities. However, the college must contribute \$1 to the fund for every \$9 it receives from the Federal Government. Other conditions:

ELIGIBILITY -- Students accepted by a college or those already enrolled can borrow money from this new loan fund. Preference goes to students with "a superior capacity or preparation in science, mathematics, engineering or a modern foreign language" and to those "with a superior academic background who express a desire to teach in elementary or secondary schools." Beyond that, the student must need the money and be in good academic standing or, if he is not yet enrolled, be judged capable of good work.

LOAN TERMS -- The student can borrow up to \$1,000 an academic year on his signature but not more than \$5,000 during his college career. He must start paying it back one year after he stops going to college full time. He can take up to 10 years to repay the loan. Interest rate is 3 percent but is not levied until the repayment period begins. Time (up to three years) spent in the armed services after leaving college is not counted as part of the 10-year repayment period. If the borrower goes into primary or secondary school teaching full time, his loan obligation is reduced 10 percent for every year he teaches, but not by more than 50 percent all told. Borrowing Federal money does not obligate the student to take prescribed courses.

ADMINISTRATION -- The college, not the Federal Government, receives and decides upon student loan applications. The college also is in charge of collecting the borrowed money from graduates.

MONEY AUTHORIZED -- The law authorizes the Federal Government to contribute \$47.5 million for fiscal 1959 (ending June 30, 1959); \$75 million for fiscal 1960; \$82.5 million for fiscal 1961; \$90 million for fiscal 1962 and as much money in fiscal 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 as the U.S. Commissioner of Education determines is necessary to enable students who have borrowed money before July 1, 1962, to complete their education. The

Federal Aid to Education - 2

authorization does not necessarily mean Congress will appropriate that much money. For example, on Aug. 23 it appropriated \$6 million for fiscal 1959 for the loan program even though \$47.5 million was authorized by the law. No one college can receive over \$250,000 a year from the Federal Government.

In addition to the money for the student loan funds, the law authorizes the Federal Government to loan up to \$25 million to colleges and universities so they can fulfill their matching requirements under this program. The colleges and universities must pay the money back over a 15-year period at an interest rate to be set by the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

DIVIDING MONEY AMONG STATES -- Allocating money is on the basis of how the total college enrollment within the state compares with the college enrollment in the whole United States. (See accompanying chart for state by state allocations.)

START -- U.S. Office of Education estimates loan program money will be given to some colleges and universities during the second semester of the 1958-59 college year. The delay is necessary to give colleges "reasonable" time to apply for the Federal money.

Science, Language Teaching

This program is designed to bolster the teaching of science, mathematics and modern foreign languages by giving Federal money to states to buy such teaching aids as laboratory equipment. It also gives state education agencies money so they can step up their supervision of high school teaching in those fields.

EQUIPMENT -- The local school will work through the state educational agency to get money for science, mathematics and modern foreign language equipment. The state agency, after sifting requests from local schools, will apply for the Federal money. The state must match the Federal money dollar for dollar. The state agency will allocate the money to the local schools. The law authorizes for equipment (such as visual aids, laboratory apparatus but not text books) \$70 million for each of the four fiscal years 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

LOANS TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS -- Private, non-profit elementary and secondary schools can borrow low-interest money from the Federal Government to buy equipment for science, mathematics and foreign language teaching. The loans are repayable over a 10-year period.

STATE SUPERVISORY MONEY -- The law gives state educational agencies money to help them do the spade-work necessary to qualify for the Federal funds for science, mathematics and language equipment. Once that program gets going, the Federal money given to state educational agencies will be used to intensify state supervision of teaching in the science, mathematics, language and engineering fields.

MONEY AUTHORIZED -- The law authorizes \$70 million a year for fiscal 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 for the equipment and private school loan programs. Twelve percent of the money actually appropriated in each of those fiscal years will go for the private school loan fund. The rest will go for equipment. The states must match their equipment money dollar for dollar.

The law authorizes \$5 million a year for fiscal 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962 for state supervisory agencies. The money is an outright grant the first year but must be matched dollar for dollar in the other three years.

DIVIDING MONEY AMONG STATES -- The equipment money is divided among states on the basis of how their school age (5 through 17) populations and income per school age child compare with the whole U.S.

Private school loans are divided in proportion to how the states private school population compares with the private school population of the whole U.S.

Money for state educational agencies is divided in proportion to how their school age population compares with that of the U.S., but no state can get less than \$20,000.

Up to 2 percent of the money appropriated each year for all three programs is reserved for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Guam and the Virgin Islands. (See chart.)

ACTUAL OPERATION -- The U.S. Office of Education estimates the equipment money will reach some states in the 1958-59 academic year. However, officials say the required matching funds may delay activation in many states. The state legislatures, unless the state school board has enough money of its own, will have to appropriate the matching funds. Legislatures in Kansas, Mississippi and Virginia are not scheduled to meet in 1959. U.S. education officials say money for the state supervisory agencies can be allocated shortly after they submit their plans for using equipment.

Fellowships

Using Federal money to award fellowships -- money to enable college graduates to continue their studies -- is seen as a way to replenish the dwindling supply of college teachers, the so-called seed-corn of education. Under the program, the college or university applies for the fellowships. Each fellowship is worth \$2,000 the first academic year, \$2,200 the second, \$2,400 the third to the individual. The fellow also receives \$400 a year for each dependent while he is taking courses. For each fellowship, the college receives \$2,500 a year to cover its cost of educating the fellow.

The law directs the U.S. Commissioner of Education to award fellowship money only to colleges that start new graduate programs or expand existing ones which "substantially further the objective of increasing the facilities available in the Nation for the graduate training of college or university level teachers and of promoting a wider geographical distribution of such facilities...." The law also says the colleges in awarding Federal fellowships, will give preference to persons interested in going into college teaching. The "geographical distribution" condition presumably means that Ivy League schools which already have broad graduate programs will not receive fellowship money under this program. The law does not set a limit on how much money may be spent on this program. However, it limits the total number of fellowships to 1,000 for fiscal 1959 and 1,500 a year for fiscal 1960, 1961 and 1962.

ACTUAL OPERATION -- The U.S. Office of Education expects to award fellowships under this program starting the second semester of the 1958-59 school year.

Guidance and Testing

This program is designed to identify the capabilities of high school students before it is too late to develop them. Backers of this section decried the tragic waste of youthful potential, declaring that half of the brightest students in the country never go to college. The law also provides money for setting up guidance courses and paying high school teachers who take them.

ELIGIBILITY -- States qualify for Federal money under this program after their high school guidance programs have been approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. Under the law, the state's guidance program must provide for: testing of high school students in order to identify their abilities; guidance programs within high schools so that the students are advised what courses they should take to develop themselves most profitably; and encouragement of bright students to go on to college. The testing will be done in both public and private schools. If state law prohibits testing of private school students, the Federal Government will arrange to have the tests given.

GUIDANCE INSTITUTES -- The U.S. Commissioner of Education can sign contracts with colleges and universities to offer guidance courses. This is to enable present and prospective high school guidance counselors to take special training. The guidance students selected for this Federal-state program will be paid \$75 a week plus \$15 for each dependent while taking courses.

MONEY AUTHORIZED -- \$15 million a year for fiscal 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 to help state educational agencies set up guidance and testing programs within high schools. The money will be given to the state agencies outright for fiscal 1959. After that, the state must match the Federal contribution dollar for dollar.

For establishing guidance institutes and payment of teachers who take the courses, the law authorizes \$6,250,000 for fiscal 1959 and \$7,250,000 a year for fiscal 1960, 1961 and 1962. No matching funds are required.

DIVIDING MONEY AMONG STATES -- Guidance program money is divided up on the basis of state school population compared to total U.S. school population. No state can get less than \$20,000 a year. The Commissioner can reserve up to 2 percent of the money appropriated for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

The Commissioner will spend the guidance institute money as he sees fit.

ACTUAL OPERATION -- U.S. Office of Education estimates state agencies will get money to set up school guidance programs during 1958-59 school year while guidance center contracts will be signed by the summer of 1959.

Foreign Languages

Backers of the education bill argued that the U.S. cannot expect to win friends in this shrinking world unless more of its citizens can speak foreign languages.

MODERN LANGUAGE INSTITUTES -- The law authorizes the Commissioner to pay half the cost of teaching modern foreign languages in some colleges and universities during fiscal 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962. He can pay out money for this purpose if "individuals trained in such language are needed by the Federal Government or by business, industry or education in the U.S." and if such instruction "is not readily available" in the U.S. He can help pay for courses such as history and geography which he believes will increase understanding of foreign countries. The Commissioner also can pay students an unspecified amount for taking advance foreign language training if they plan to teach languages at colleges or go into some other form of public service.

TEACHER TRAINING -- The Commissioner can pay present and prospective modern language teachers in elementary and secondary schools \$75 a week and \$15 for each dependent while they are taking courses in how to

Legislative Background

This is the legislative background to the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The CQ Weekly Report page references tell where the legislative details, including roll-call votes, can be found.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS -- The House Education and Labor Special Education Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.), held hearings from Aug. 12, 1957, through April 3, 1958. The full Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, chaired by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), held hearings from Jan. 21, 1958, through March 13, 1958.

BILLS REPORTED -- The House Education and Labor Committee July 15 reported an education bill (HR 13247 -- H Rept 2157). The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Aug. 8 reported a similar bill (S 4237 -- S Rept 2242). (Weekly Report p. 875, 1054)

PASSAGE -- The House Aug. 8, by voice vote, passed HR 13247. The Senate Aug. 13, by a 62-26 (D 35-10; R 27-16) roll-call vote passed a different version of HR 13247. (Weekly Report p. 1059)

CONFERENCE VOTED -- The House Aug. 18, by a 259-110 (D 164-34; R 95-76) roll-call vote adopted a resolution (H Res 691) requesting a conference to work out a compromise version of HR 13247. The Senate Aug. 19 agreed to the House request. (Weekly Report p. 1092)

CONFERENCE REPORT -- The House-Senate conferees filed their conference report (H Rept 2688) Aug. 21. The Senate Aug. 22, by a 66-15 (D 37-7; R 29-8) roll-call vote accepted the conference report. The House Aug. 23, by a 212-85 (D 140-30; R 72-55) roll-call vote, followed suit, sending the bill to President Eisenhower. (Weekly Report p. 1144)

SIGNED INTO LAW -- President Eisenhower Sept. 2 signed HR 13247 into Public Law 864. He said: "This act, which is an emergency undertaking to be terminated after four years, will in that time do much to strengthen our American system of education so that it can meet the broad and increasing demands imposed upon it by the considerations of basic national security. While the Congress did not see fit to provide a limited number of national defense scholarships which I recommended as an incentive to our promising youth, I consider this act to be a sound and constructive piece of legislation. Much remains to be done to bring American education to levels consistent with the needs of our society. The Federal Government having done its share, the people of the country, working through their local and state governments and through private agencies, must now redouble their efforts toward this end."

teach foreign languages. The courses will be given by institutions that sign contracts with the Commissioner.

MONEY AUTHORIZED -- The law authorizes \$8 million a year for fiscal 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 for setting up modern language institutes and paying students for taking the courses. It authorizes \$7,250,000 for each of those fiscal years for teacher training institutes and for paying teachers taking the courses.

Modern Teaching Aids

This program is designed to conduct research into such modern teaching aids as television and to publicize the results. The Commissioner can give money to public or nonprofit groups and individuals to conduct the research. However, all contracts must be approved by a 14-member Advisory Committee on New Educational Media. The Commissioner will be chairman and will appoint 12 other members: three from colleges; three teachers or supervisors in elementary or high schools; three persons "of demonstrated ability" in modern educational media like television; and three laymen "who have demonstrated an interest in the problems of communication media." The 14th member of the Advisory Committee will be a representative from the National Science Foundation. Committee members will receive \$50 a day for their work.

MONEY AUTHORIZED -- \$3 million for fiscal 1959 and \$5 million a year for fiscal 1960, 1961 and 1962.

Vocational Education

This program adds a new section to the Vocational Education Act of 1946. The law says the purpose of the new section is "to provide vocational education to residents of areas inadequately served and also to meet national defense requirements for personnel equipped to render skilled assistance in fields particularly affected by scientific and technological developments."

MONEY AUTHORIZED -- \$15 million a year for fiscal 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962. The states must match the Federal money dollar for dollar.

DIVIDING STATE MONEY -- In proportion to how much Federal money they received under previous vocational education programs.

Science, Education Information

The law establishes a Science Information Service within the National Science Foundation to provide and disseminate science information. There is no specific amount of money authorized.

The law also authorizes up to \$50,000 a year for each state for fiscal 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 to improve the collection and distribution of such education statistics as the number of classrooms and teachers available and needed. States must submit plans to the Commissioner before getting the money. The Federal money must be matched dollar for dollar by the states.

The available statistics in the educational field are scanty and usually old. For example, the U.S. Office of Education does not know how many high schools there are in the country. Their latest figures show that in 1956 there were 26,316 public high schools and 3,913 private high schools in 1954.

In 1957, a major issue in the fight for a bill to authorize Federal money to build public schools was whether additional classrooms were actually needed. The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the National Education Assn. released conflicting reports. There were no irrefutable figures available.

J.L. McCaskill, legislative director of the National Education Assn. which works closely with state departments of education, estimated most states will not be able to take advantage of this program immediately because they do not have the necessary matching funds on hand.

Education Act's Costs

The National Defense Education Act of 1958 is a four-year program estimated to cost about \$1 billion in Federal dollars. The total amount spent will be more than that, however, since states under several programs must put up money of their own to qualify for the Federal dollars. This chart shows the Federal dollars Congress authorized the U.S. Office of Education to spend. Asterisks show amounts that the office estimates is needed to conclude, or phase out, the loan and fellowship programs.

LOANS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

Fiscal 1959	\$ 47,500,000
Fiscal 1960	75,000,000
Fiscal 1961	82,500,000
Fiscal 1962	90,000,000
*Fiscal 1963	67,500,000
*Fiscal 1964	45,000,000
*Fiscal 1965	22,500,000
*Fiscal 1966	5,000,000

Total \$ 435,000,000

SCIENCE, LANGUAGE EQUIPMENT; PRIVATE SCHOOL LOANS

Fiscal 1959-62 (\$70 million a year) \$ 280,000,000

STATE SUPERVISION OF SCIENCE, LANGUAGE, MATH TEACHING

Fiscal 1959-62 (\$5 million a year) \$ 20,000,000

FELLOWSHIPS FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

Fiscal 1959	\$ 4,800,000
Fiscal 1960	12,200,000
Fiscal 1961	19,900,000
Fiscal 1962	22,500,000
*Fiscal 1963	15,300,000
*Fiscal 1964	7,800,000

Total \$ 82,500,000

GUIDANCE AND TESTING OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Fiscal 1959-62 (\$15 million a year) \$ 60,000,000

GUIDANCE INSTITUTES AND PAY FOR THEIR STUDENTS

Fiscal 1959	\$ 6,250,000
Fiscal 1960	7,250,000
Fiscal 1961	7,250,000
Fiscal 1962	7,250,000

Total \$ 28,000,000

MODERN LANGUAGE INSTITUTES AND PAY FOR THEIR STUDENTS

Fiscal 1959-62 (\$8 million a year) \$ 32,000,000

COURSES FOR TEACHERS IN HOW TO TEACH FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Fiscal 1959-62 (\$7,250,000 a year) \$ 29,000,000

RESEARCH OF SUCH TEACHING AIDS AS TELEVISION

Fiscal 1959	\$ 3,000,000
Fiscal 1960	5,000,000
Fiscal 1961	5,000,000
Fiscal 1962	5,000,000

Total \$ 18,000,000

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Fiscal 1959-62 (\$15 million a year) \$ 60,000,000

GATHERING EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Fiscal 1959-62 (\$50,000 a year) \$ 200,000

GRAND TOTAL \$1,044,700,000

STATE ALLOTMENTS UNDER DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT

The following chart shows how much each state will receive from the Federal Government, through June 30, 1959, to carry out activities under the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (HR 13247). A total of \$40 million was appropriated in the Independent Offices appropriation bill (HR 13856) for fiscal 1959 activities under HR 13247. (Weekly Report p. 1142, 1144)

STATE	TITLE II LOANS TO COLLEGE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS	TITLE III			GUIDANCE, TESTING, AND COUNSELING, IDENTIFICATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF ABLE STUDENTS	TITLE VIII AREA VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM	TOTAL
		EQUIPMENT AND MINOR REMODELING	ADMINISTRATION	LOANS TO NON- PROFIT PRIVATE SCHOOLS			
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Alabama	\$ 88,625	\$ 484,113	\$ 28,786	\$ 11,067	\$ 116,286	\$ 104,993	\$ 833,870
Alaska	1,347					17,274	
Arizona	39,705	143,696	9,449	8,316	38,169	18,481	257,816
Arkansas	47,553	266,549	15,849	4,394	64,026	78,190	476,561
California	571,699	824,001	98,008	114,154	395,921	170,914	2,174,697
Colorado	81,116	168,940	12,835	14,029	51,850	31,169	359,939
Connecticut	83,211	134,103	15,951	39,400	64,436	32,911	370,012
Delaware	11,657	25,910	5,400	7,003	12,450	17,274	79,694
Florida	106,456	373,187	28,380	16,712	114,645	55,840	695,220
Georgia	98,289	561,570	33,392	7,160	134,892	111,879	947,182
Idaho	22,810	91,424	5,588	2,582	22,573	21,938	166,915
Illinois	303,718	585,566	68,782	196,909	277,857	157,283	1,592,115
Indiana	174,357	437,274	34,950	50,736	141,186	98,008	936,511
Iowa	113,971	304,752	21,505	33,542	86,873	86,352	647,005
Kansas	97,508	216,873	16,053	19,670	64,847	55,526	470,477
Kentucky	77,472	448,226	26,653	30,953	107,668	106,879	797,851
Louisiana	105,125	452,788	26,924	55,583	108,762	74,394	823,576
Maine	22,858	110,081	7,383	16,135	29,824	23,127	209,408
Maryland	81,525	251,983	22,047	44,861	89,062	45,015	534,493
Massachusetts	249,680	327,150	34,103	109,598	137,766	64,793	923,090
Michigan	255,618	670,720	60,417	117,917	244,065	129,221	1,477,958
Minnesota	135,149	367,762	26,212	56,087	105,889	87,772	778,871
Mississippi	65,719	343,433	20,421	8,362	82,495	99,342	619,772
Missouri	142,068	372,145	30,717	60,388	124,085	105,992	835,395
Montana	23,549	75,466	5,452	7,682	22,026	20,252	154,427
Nebraska	57,263	152,623	10,837	17,472	43,779	43,560	325,534
Nevada	4,363	15,941	5,400	1,300	7,661	17,274	51,939
New Hampshire	24,655	55,433	5,400	14,692	17,101	17,274	134,555
New Jersey	107,448	328,287	39,047	115,759	157,739	65,672	813,952
New Mexico	24,987	130,993	7,789	11,834	31,466	20,243	227,312
New York	623,443	930,204	110,641	392,531	446,951	214,108	2,717,878
North Carolina	138,216	667,499	39,691	6,160	160,339	151,198	1,163,103
North Dakota	25,249	93,406	5,554	7,205	22,437	28,676	182,527
Ohio	273,764	744,093	69,391	139,685	280,319	161,541	1,668,793
Oklahoma	110,097	286,308	18,321	7,418	74,013	67,003	563,160
Oregon	73,393	172,186	13,546	11,381	54,723	38,351	363,580
Pennsylvania	354,192	935,808	80,736	221,632	326,150	193,606	2,112,124
Rhode Island	31,755	62,550	5,893	23,527	25,805	18,344	165,874
South Carolina	65,687	379,884	22,589	3,827	91,251	76,907	640,145
South Dakota	27,375	96,079	5,723	7,506	23,121	28,292	188,096
Tennessee	110,227	494,929	29,429	11,017	118,886	111,891	876,379
Texas	344,690	1,114,119	75,115	51,528	303,440	187,630	2,076,522
Utah	60,460	123,425	7,586	1,449	30,645	17,274	240,839
Vermont	20,016	45,960	5,400	7,286	12,176	17,274	108,112
Virginia	96,624	466,379	30,479	17,289	123,127	98,035	831,933
Washington	105,572	240,570	20,828	21,373	94,137	52,285	524,765
West Virginia	52,806	299,011	17,780	6,288	71,824	62,412	510,121
Wisconsin	135,462	392,792	29,768	90,513	120,254	93,358	862,147
Wyoming	9,627	35,367	5,400	1,518	10,534	17,274	79,720
District of Columbia	71,276	38,442	5,400	10,970	18,469	18,518	163,075
Canal Zone	432						
Guam	171						
Puerto Rico	33,500					94,210	
Virgin Islands						5,118	
Territory of Hawaii	14,465					17,843	
TOTAL	\$6,000,000	\$16,720,000	\$1,350,000	\$2,280,000	\$5,400,000	\$3,750,000	\$35,500,000

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

FORMOSA RESOLUTION PASSAGE RECALLED

The controversy that has developed over the U.S. commitment to defend Quemoy, Matsu and the other offshore islands has turned attention to the 1955 Congressional debate over the Formosa Resolution. The key section of that resolution, which passed Congress in the form proposed by the Administration, said:

"The President...is authorized to employ the armed forces of the United States as he deems necessary for the specific purpose of securing and protecting Formosa and the Pescadores against armed attack, this authority to include the securing and protecting of such related positions and territories of that area now in friendly hands and the taking of such other measures as he judges to be required or appropriate in securing the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores." (PL 4, 84th Congress)

The wisdom of "securing and protecting the related positions and territories" -- meaning Quemoy and Matsu -- was the center of debate on the resolution. In a message to Congress, Jan. 24, 1955, the President said:

"I do not suggest that the United States enlarge its defensive obligations beyond Formosa and the Pescadores.... But, unhappily, the danger of armed attack directed against that area compels us to take into account closely related localities which, under current conditions, might determine the failure or the success of such an attack. The authority that may be accorded by Congress would be used only in situations which are recognizable as parts of, or definite preliminaries to, an attack against the main positions of Formosa and the Pescadores." On Jan. 27, 1955, the White House, in a clarifying statement, said "President Eisenhower would decide personally" whether to defend the offshore islands.

Action on Resolution

The resolution was brought to the floor of the House under a closed rule that permitted no amendments. It was passed Jan. 25 by a 410-3 roll-call vote. The dissenters were Reps. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.) and Eugene D. Siler (R Ky.). (For roll-call voting, see 1955 Almanac p. 137)

In the Senate, the debate on the offshore islands issue was more extended. The issue came to a head on Jan. 28, 1955, when Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) offered an amendment to limit the President's authority strictly to the use of troops to defend Formosa and the Pescadores. The amendment would have eliminated any guarantees to defend the "related positions and territories" and would have denied the President authority to take "such other measures as he judged to be required."

On a roll-call vote, the Lehman amendment was rejected 13-74. The original resolution was then passed on an 85-3 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, next page).

The 13 Senators who supported the Lehman amendment were: Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), since deceased;

William Langer (R N.D.), Lehman, who has since retired; Russell B. Long (D La.), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.), James E. Murray (D Mont.) and Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.).

The three that voted against final passage were Lehman, Langer and Morse.

It is notable that six of the eight Democrats who are now Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee indicated they were for the Lehman amendment and against giving the President authority to defend Quemoy and Matsu. Fulbright, Humphrey, Mansfield, Morse and Long all voted for the Lehman amendment. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) was paired in favor of the amendment.

The two Democrats now on the committee who voted against the Lehman amendment were Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) and Sen. John Sparkman (D Ala.). Langer was the only one of seven Republicans now on the Foreign Relations Committee to support the amendment.

Despite the position taken by the majority of Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee, Senate Democrats, as a whole, opposed the Lehman amendment, 12-32. Not voting, but paired against the amendment, was Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas).

Debate

The Senate debate on Jan. 27-28 forecast many of the issues under discussion now, as these excerpts indicate:

Lehman -- "There is no question whatsoever, as I have many times said before, that we must and should defend Formosa and the islands immediately adjacent to it. But I do not think we are ready to say to anyone, either to the commander of our forces in that area, or even to the President of the United States, that we will allow him or anyone else to embroil us in a great war on the mainland of China which may light the fires of the third world war.

"We have a perfectly sound position in defending Formosa. Formosa has not belonged to China for more than 50 years.... That is not true of Quemoy, Matsu and some of the other islands which are now under discussion. They have always, so far as I know, certainly for centuries, belonged to China.... When we intervene in a fight... on Quemoy or Matsu, or the Tachen islands, we are directly intervening in a civil war."

The late Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), then Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee -- "Many people in the United States have been disturbed because the President...did not suggest exactly what places within the general area of Formosa he might think it advisable to hold by the use of our armed forces. I do not know how to characterize that method of thinking. It is a fine line for columnists and radio commentators to use.

"The moment we announce what islands we intend to hold, we offer Chou En-lai the invitation to take any other islands, anywhere off the coast of China. We not only put our enemy on notice, but we actually invite him to come and get some of those islands. In effect we say to him, 'We will not defend those islands....'"

1955 Senate Votes on Formosa Resolution and Lehman Amendment to Restrict Authority

1. Formosa Policy (H J Res 159). Authorize the President to employ the U.S. armed forces for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related positions and territories of that area and to take other measures he deemed appropriate. Lehman (D N.Y.) amendment to eliminate Presidential authority for the security of related positions and territories of the area and to take other measures he deemed appropriate. Rejected 13-74 (D 12-32; R 1-42) Jan. 28, 1955.
2. Formosa Policy (H J Res 159). Passage. Passed 85-3 (D 42-2; R 43-1) Jan. 28, 1955.

- KEY -

Y -- Record Vote For (Yea).
 ✓ -- Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 N -- Record Vote Against (Nay).
 X -- Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 * -- No longer a Member of the Senate.
 † -- Deceased.

Vote No.	TOTAL		DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN			
	1	2							
	Yea	13	85	Yea	12	42	Yea	1	43
Nay	74	3		Nay	32	2	Nay	42	1

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
ALABAMA			IOWA			NEBRASKA			RHODE ISLAND		
Hill	N	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Curtis	N	Y	Green	N	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Martin	N	Y	Hruska	N	Y	Pastore	N	Y
ARIZONA			KANSAS			NEVADA			SOUTH CAROLINA		
Hayden	N	Y	Carlson	N	Y	Bible	N	Y	Johnston	N	Y
Goldwater	N	Y	Schoeppel	N	Y	Malone	N	Y	Thurmond	N	Y
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY			NEW HAMPSHIRE			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Fulbright	Y	YY	†Barkley	N	Y	Bridges	N	Y	Case	N	Y
McClellan	N	Y	*Clements	N	Y	Cotton	N	Y	Mundi	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA			NEW JERSEY			TENNESSEE		
Knowland	NN	Y	Ellender	N	Y	Case	N	Y	Gore	N	Y
Kuchel	N	Y	Long	Y	Y	Smith	N	Y	Kefauver	Y	Y
COLORADO			MAINE			NEW MEXICO			TEXAS		
†Millikin	N	Y	Payne	N	Y	Anderson	N	Y	*Daniel	N	Y
Allott	N	Y	Smith	N	Y	Chavez	X	✓	Johnson	X	✓
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND			NEW YORK			UTAH		
Bush	N	Y	Beall	N	Y	Ives	N	Y	Bennett	N	Y
Purtell	N	Y	Butler	N	Y	*Lehman	Y	N	Watkins	N	Y
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH CAROLINA			VERMONT		
Frear	X	✓	Kennedy	✓	✓	Ervin	N	Y	Aiken	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	Saltonstall	N	Y	Scott	N	Y	Flanders	X	✓
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN			NORTH DAKOTA			VIRGINIA		
Holland	N	Y	McNamara	Y	Y	Langer	Y	N	Byrd	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Potter	X	✓	Young	N	Y	Robertson	N	Y
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA			OHIO			WASHINGTON		
Russell	N	Y	Humphrey	Y	Y	*Bender	N	Y	Jackson	N	Y
†George	N	Y	Thye	N	Y	Bricker	X	✓	Magnuson	N	Y
IDAHO			MISSISSIPPI			OKLAHOMA			WEST VIRGINIA		
†Welker	N	Y	Eastland	N	Y	Kerr	N	Y	†Kilgore	Y	Y
Dworschak	N	Y	Stennis	N	Y	Monroney	N	Y	†Neely	X	✓
ILLINOIS			MISSOURI			OREGON			WISCONSIN		
Douglas	N	Y	Hennings	N	Y	Morse	Y	N	†McCartby	X	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Symington	N	Y	Neuberger	Y	Y	Wiley	N	Y
INDIANA			MONTANA			PENNSYLVANIA			WYOMING		
Capehart	N	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	*Duff	N	Y	O'Mahoney	N	Y
Jenner	N	Y	Murray	Y	Y	Martin	N	Y	Barrett	N	Y

Democrats in this type, Republicans in Italics

BUDGET BUREAU PREDICTS \$12.2 BILLION DEFICIT IN 1959

Federal spending in fiscal 1959 will reach \$79,223,000,000--the fourth highest figure in the Nation's history--according to revised estimates released Sept. 11 by the Bureau of the Budget in its annual midyear review of the budget. The new estimates compared with earlier estimates, made in January, of a \$73,934,-000,000 budget for fiscal 1959. (See chart)

The midyear review said fiscal 1959 receipts would drop from the January estimate of \$74,400,000,000 to a new estimate of \$67,000,000,000. The resulting Federal deficit, the report estimated, would be \$12.2 billion--a deficit exceeded only six times in the Nation's history (1919, 1942-46). The decrease of receipts from the earlier estimate broke down as follows: individual income tax payments down \$2.5 billion to \$36 billion; corporation income tax payments down \$3.7 billion to \$16.7 billion; excise tax payments down \$880 million to \$8.4 billion; other payments down \$320 million to \$5.9 billion.

The Budget Bureau's current estimate of new obligational authority for fiscal 1959 also increased over its January estimate. (New obligational authority is the authority, granted by Congress to the Executive or independent agencies, to obligate the Government for payments. It may take the form of an actual appropriation, permission to spend money borrowed from the Treasury or the public, or permission to conclude contracts for payment of which no loan or appropriation has been made). The earlier estimate put new obligational authority at \$72,452,000,000 for fiscal 1959; the current estimate made it \$76,918,000,000. The new figure included \$3.3 billion in supplementary appropriations the President will request of Congress after it convenes in 1959.

In a press conference Sept. 11, Budget Director Maurice H. Stans made the following comments:

No decision had been made yet on freezing new starts on water projects but "the majority will probably go ahead in fiscal 1959."

The National Guard and Reserves "will be built up to the figures specified by the Congress."

A sharp drop in the rate of military spending was not likely in the foreseeable future.

The budget could be balanced by 1961 if the "normal growth trend" of the economy continues.

The Highway Trust Fund will go \$1.9 billion into the red by the end of 1961; at that time, a decision will have to be made whether to meet the deficit out of general Government funds or to raise highway user taxes.

The sharp rise in farm price support costs (see chart) resulted from abnormally good crops. Expenditures should be lower in fiscal 1960.

There had been no decision whether to ask another raise in postal rates to meet continued--though probably decreasing--postal deficits.

The Budget Bureau intended to freeze new obligational authority of \$950 million for procurement and \$250 million for personnel raises granted the Defense Department for fiscal 1959. Actual expenditures from these authorizations would have been \$320 million in fiscal 1959.

Aside from the military freeze and the 2 percent personnel costs reduction, the Budget Bureau did not currently have any plans for lowering Government expenditures in order to reduce the deficit. (Weekly Report p. 1203)

If the President had not vetoed the area development bill (\$ 3683) and the first independent offices bill containing \$589 million for the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund and had not exerted his influence to reduce several appropriations and bring about the defeat of other programs, Federal expenditures during the next several years would have run \$5.5 billion higher than currently estimated. (Weekly Report p. 1142, 1216)

The President will ask Congress for \$225 million to bring the Development Loan Fund of the Mutual Security Program to \$625 million--the amount the President requested. Congress cut the figure to \$400 million. (Weekly Report p. 1139)

1959 Budget Expenditures

The following chart, in millions of dollars, is based on Bureau of the Budget figures released Sept. 11. It compares current estimates of the size of the fiscal 1959 Federal budget with estimates made in January and with actual expenditures for fiscal 1958. Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

Agency	1958 Actual	1959	
		January Estimate	Current Estimate
Legislative and the Judiciary	\$ 143	\$ 172	\$ 180
Executive Office of the President:			
Office of Civil and Defense			
Mobilization	66	66	50
Other	9	9	10
Funds appropriated to the President:			
Mutual security program:			
Military assistance	2,176	2,200	2,200
Defense support	871	885	800
Economic, technical, etc.	548	783	700
Other	465	302	334
Independent offices:			
Atomic Energy Commission . .	2,275	2,550	2,620
Export-Import Bank	341	51	250
Veterans Administration	5,098	4,977	5,288
Other	543	630	789
General Services Administration:			
Stockpiling of strategic materials	184	150	125
Construction and other	241	263	310
Housing and Home Finance Agency:			
Federal National Mortgage Association	-34	139	1,060
Other	231	316	440
Department of Agriculture:			
Commodity Credit Corporation	2,652	2,485	4,100
Other	2,235	2,496	2,772
Department of Commerce			
	646	803	853
Department of Defense:			
Military functions	39,010	40,279	40,800
Civil functions	733	701	820
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:			
Public assistance grants	1,795	1,806	1,971
Other	850	1,048	1,108
Department of the Interior			
	666	663	742
Department of Justice			
	229	228	254
Department of Labor:			
Unemployment benefits and services	475	364	929
Other	92	88	109
Post Office Department			
	675	144	735
Department of State			
	203	228	244
Treasury Department:			
Interest	7,694	7,868	7,578
Other	760	723	794
District of Columbia			
	25	38	35
Allowance for contingencies:			
Pay adjustment	----	179	----
Other	----	300	225
TOTAL	\$71,897	\$73,934	\$79,223

REP. EBERHARTER DIES

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) died Sept. 9 in an Arlington, Va., hospital of the effects of a stroke suffered Sept. 3. He was 66 years old. His death brought the membership of the House of Representatives to 232 Democrats and 197 Republicans, with 6 vacancies.

Eberharter, a member of the Ways and Means Committee first was elected to Congress Nov. 3, 1936, as Democratic Representative of Pittsburgh's 28th District. At the time of his death he was a candidate for election to a 12th consecutive term. He had won renomination May 20 in the Pennsylvania Democratic primary. (Weekly Report p. 668)

A candidate to replace Eberharter on the ballot will be chosen by the Democratic District Committee of the 28th District.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

President Eisenhower Sept. 9 ordered Federal agencies to attempt to cut their employment rolls 2 percent by the end of the current fiscal year. The order was transmitted by Budget Director Maurice H. Stans, who said the action was aimed at minimizing the effect of recent pay increases on the Federal payroll and budget. (Weekly Report p. 772)

In a letter to Federal agency heads, Stans said the President's "goal should be achieved by not filling vacancies as they occur and by withholding establishing of new positions."

FORMOSA CRISIS

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told a Sept. 9 news conference that a meaningful renunciation of force by Communist China would alter the Formosan Strait crisis, and there might be "further consequences." Dulles hinted that the United States was ready to offer concessions under such circumstances when proposed diplomatic talks are held, but he said he could not go into details in advance of the parley. The meeting, for which no date has been set, is the outgrowth of a Sept. 6 proposal by Communist China's Premier Chou En-lai for a resumption of suspended 1957 Geneva talks on Formosa. Dulles said the U.S. would seek agreement at the meeting along detailed, specific lines, but that the U.S. could not itself negotiate the future of the off-shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu because they belonged to Nationalist China. He said the situation now could be compared with Korea and the Berlin blockade, but he expected no war, and he reiterated his Sept. 4 statement that the U.S. would aid Nationalist China against Communist threats. (Weekly Report p. 1182)

The White House, in a Sept. 6 statement following Chou En-lai's proposal, said the U.S. would "welcome" the talks, but would adhere to its stand that "we will not in these talks be a party to any arrangement which would prejudice the rights of our ally, the Republic of China." President Eisenhower Sept. 8 received a note from Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who said a stable peace in the Far East was unthinkable until U.S. forces were withdrawn. A Sept. 8 White House response said world order depended on Communist China's avoiding the use of force, and that the U.S. "would welcome the Soviet Government's concerning itself with this aspect of the matter."

VOTING RIGHTS ACTION

The Justice Department Sept. 4 invoked the Civil Rights Act of 1957 for the first time in a civil suit to stop alleged violations of Negro voting rights in Terrell County, Ga. (1957 Almanac p. 553) The department asked the Federal District Court in Columbus, Ga., for injunctions to prevent the county's voting registrars from discriminating against would-be registrants because of race. The department charged the registrars with "arbitrary refusal to register Negroes who demonstrated themselves to be fully qualified."

The complaint said four college graduates, all school teachers, were among a group of Negroes denied registration April 7, 1958. They were turned down, according to the complaint, for failing to pass a literacy test, as was a fifth Negro who had attended Tuskegee Institute. The department said that in 1956 only 48 of the 5,036 Negroes of voting age in the county were registered to vote. It said 2,679 of the 3,233 white citizens of voting age were registered. The complaint said "different and more stringent standards" were applied to Negro voting applicants.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) Sept. 8 released the text of a letter to President Eisenhower, signed by eight members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asking greater emphasis on economic aid and less on military aid in the Mutual Security Program. The letter, sent to the President Aug. 25, said there was a "serious distortion" in the relative weight given to military assistance at the expense of technical and economic aid. It said that despite "statements...by members of your Administration which suggest that the primary threat of Soviet totalitarianism lies in the political and economic realm...the Mutual Security Program which the Administration presented to the Congress reflects little responsiveness to these observations." The letter asked the President to "reappraise" the relationship of military and economic assistance before making his fiscal 1960 Mutual Security Program recommendations to Congress.

Committee members who signed the letter were Democrats Theodore Francis Green (R.I.), chairman, Fulbright, John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Wayne Morse (Ore.) and John F. Kennedy (Mass.), and Republican William Langer (N.D.).

Fulbright Sept. 8 also released the texts of letters from Republican Committee members H. Alexander Smith (N.J.) and Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), which were sent to Fulbright Aug. 21 and Aug. 22, respectively, and forwarded by him to the President. Smith said he preferred not to join in signing the letter sent by the eight members because it "would seem to imply that the operations of the Administration were open to criticism." Smith said, however, that he believed Fulbright's "emphasis on economic aid rather than military aid is a sound approach." Capehart said he felt it would be "inappropriate for me to join as a co-signer of a communication which might be interpreted" as criticizing the Administration. Capehart said he favored converting economic aid into a "loan program" and the appropriation of military aid funds "directly to our own military to be administered by our own military establishment." (For fiscal 1959 Mutual Security Program appropriation breakdown, (Weekly Report p. 1139)

NIXON URGES TAX CUTS

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Sept. 6 urged tax reductions and expanded jobless payments to stimulate the Nation's economy, increase revenues and ease inflationary pressures. Nixon said he was speaking for himself and not for the Administration, but added that his program should receive top priority consideration by the Administration and Congress in 1959.

Speaking before the Harvard Business School Assn. in Boston, the Vice President offered the following proposals:

TAXATION -- Reduce personal income taxes, particularly in the "almost confiscatory rates in the highest brackets;" liberalize the tax treatment of business depreciation allowances; reduce business taxes, such as the 52 percent corporation tax levy; and overhaul the "hodge-podge" of excise taxes, retaining current levies on liquor and cigarettes, but possibly enacting a general manufacturer's sales tax of about 1½ percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT -- Provide coverage for 12 million workers not currently covered by the Federal unemployment compensation system; make permanent the temporary lengthened benefit periods Congress enacted in 1958 (Weekly Report p. 696); and have state and Federal Governments work toward higher minimum standards for the levels, duration and coverage of benefits. (Weekly Report p. 696)

FEDERAL-STATE COMMITTEE

The Joint Federal-State Action Committee Sept. 9 approved a proposal to offer incentive payments to the states if they accept financial responsibility for their own vocational education and sewage programs. The proposal, a substitute for one President Eisenhower failed to get through Congress in 1958, would make available to the states 40 percent of the Federal tax on local telephone bills. (Weekly Report p. 655)

Under the new proposal, which Congress will be asked to consider in 1959, the Federal tax on local telephone service would be reduced from 10 percent to 7 percent in states that enacted their own 3 percent local telephone tax. The Federal Government also would distribute revenue equivalent to an additional 10 percent of the Federal telephone tax to 31 poorer states.

The proposal was unveiled by Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson and Gov. Lane Dwinell (R.N.H.), co-chairmen of the committee, following a committee meeting at Hanover, N.H.

AUGUST UNEMPLOYMENT

A joint Commerce and Labor Department report issued Sept. 9 put unemployment in mid-August at 4,699,000 -- the lowest figure since January's 4,500,000 and a drop of 595,000 from the July level of 5,294,000. However, the report said the drop from July to August was less than normal and that on a seasonally adjusted basis, unemployment actually had increased from 7.3 percent of the labor force in July to 7.6 percent in mid-August. The seasonally adjusted level for June was 6.8 percent. (Weekly Report p. 1181)

The report said total employment in mid-August was 65,367,000 -- about 200,000 more than in July but about 1,000,000 less than in August 1957.

INTEGRATION

The Supreme Court Sept. 11 heard final arguments on the request for a stay of school integration at Little Rock, Ark., where the opening of Central High School has been delayed until Sept. 15 pending the Court's ruling. (Weekly Report p. 1182)

School board attorney Richard A. Butler said the board felt that, under the Supreme Court's 1955 order for integration to proceed "with all deliberate speed," local courts should have authority to determine cases according to conditions when they arose. The board had "a tentative plan," Butler said, to "let things simmer down" and then "to attempt to act as differences are reconciled." Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said if a stay was granted the Arkansas legislature would amplify its anti-integration measures, and he urged the Court to "make clear to the politicians in Arkansas that the Constitution means what it says." U.S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin said "the element in this case is lawlessness," and that the school board's position amounted to, "Let's see how they fight it out and we're going to join the winner."

The school board, in its Sept. 8 petition and Sept. 9 brief asking an integration stay, said the Government's "legislative and political departments" had "displayed little willingness to assist" in desegregation. The board said although it had exercised good faith with the courts, its task "is not one of preserving the peace," and its function was not "to act as a buffer in a contest between state and Federal authority...." The NAACP, in its Sept. 10 brief, said that even if tension did disturb education, "this is preferable to the complete breakdown of education which will result from teaching children that courts of law will bow to violence."

Attorney General William P. Rogers Sept. 11 announced he had sent a team of aides to Little Rock as a followup to his Sept. 7 letters to local authorities proposing cooperative efforts to prevent violence, and suggesting use of injunctions against trouble-makers. He also confirmed reports that additional U.S. marshals had been recruited for service in Little Rock.

Integration developments in Virginia, a key state in the school desegregation crisis:

U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan Sept. 4 told Arlington County school officials they could reopen schools Sept. 8 on a segregated basis, pending the Supreme Court's Little Rock ruling. Bryan Sept. 8 refused to grant 14 Negro students a temporary injunction for their enrollment in Alexandria schools, told them to enter segregated schools pending a full hearing on their case. In Warren county, U.S. District Judge John Paul Sept. 8 ordered admittance to a white high school in Front Royal of Negroes who presently travel about 50 miles to a school outside the county. Paul Sept. 9 ordered the Charlottesville school board to admit Negroes to elementary and high schools, and said "the idea that possible existence of violence should deter this court from its plain duty repels me."

Virginia's Commission on Constitutional Government Sept. 9 issued its first policy statement, a plea for state sovereignty under the Federal Constitution. It urged citizens to "reflect upon the consequences of entrusting the formation of national social policies to a judicial body appointed for life."

Special Report

1,063 LAWS ENACTED BY 2nd SESSION OF 85th CONGRESS

The claim made Aug. 23 by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) that the second session of the 85th Congress "has been the hardest working session of Congress I have ever served in..." appears to have been borne out by a recent Congressional Quarterly study. Of more than 6,500 pieces of legislation introduced in 1958, 1,063 were enacted into public and private law. This is the highest single year's total since the Eisenhower Administration took office in 1953. In all, the first and second sessions of the 85th Congress produced 936 public laws and 784 private laws from over 20,000 measures introduced. (See box below)

In 1958, the President vetoed 39 bills. Prior to this year, neither chamber of Congress ever had mustered the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto, but the Senate Aug. 12 voted 69-20 -- nine more than the necessary 60 -- to override the veto of a bill raising the pay scale at the Portsmouth, N.H., navy yard. However, the House Aug. 13 sustained the veto and President Eisenhower retained his record of never having had a veto overridden by Congress. (Weekly Report p. 1061).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The 1958 edition of the Congressional Record, the official journal containing the proceedings and debates of the second session of the 85th Congress, and its appendix, containing articles and speeches submitted by Members, numbered over 26,000 pages. Adding the 22,617 pages printed for the first session and computing the cost per page at \$81 (figure supplied by the Government Printing Office), it cost the Government almost \$4 million to record the eloquence of the 85th Congress.

PARTY LINEUP

The Democrats maintained their controlling majorities in both the Senate and the House during the second session. One member -- Rep. Vincent J. Dellenay (N.J.) -- switched parties. Dellenay, elected in 1956 as a Republican from New Jersey's 14th District, Jan. 14 took his seat with the Democrats.

The party lineup as of adjournment of the 85th and the two preceding Congresses:

	85th	84th	83rd
Senate Democrats	49	49	46
Senate Republicans	47	47	49
Senate Independents	0	0*	1
House Democrats	233**	231	215
House Republicans	197	202	219
House Independents	0	0	1
House vacancies	5**	2	0

* Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), elected in 1950 as a Republican sat as an Independent in the 83rd Congress (1953-54). He became a Democrat Feb. 17, 1955.

** Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), died Sept. 9, after adjournment of the 85th Congress.

DEATHS AND RESIGNATIONS

Congress	DEATHS Senate	DEATHS House	RESIGNATIONS Senate	RESIGNATIONS House
83rd	9	9	2	10
84th	2	6	1	1
85th (1957)	1	6	1	3
85th (1958)	2	7	0	0

Changes in membership during the second session of the 85th Congress:

Sen. John D. Hoblitzell Jr. (R W.Va.) Jan. 25 was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Matthew M. Neely (D), who died Jan. 18.

Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.) April 19 was appointed to serve out the remaining two years of the term of W. Kerr Scott (D), who died April 16.

Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.) died Jan. 14. He was replaced by Albert Quie (R) who was elected Feb. 18.

Rep. Russell W. Keeney (R Ill.) died Jan. 11. His House seat remained vacant.

Rep. Erwin Mitchell (D Ga.) was elected Jan. 8 to replace Henderson L. Lanham (D), who was killed Nov. 10, 1957.

Rep. Howard W. Robison (R N.Y.) Jan. 14 won a special election to the House. He succeeded Rep. Sterling Cole (R), who resigned Dec. 1, 1957, to become director of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Rep. John Dent (D Pa.) was elected Jan. 21, replacing Augustine B. Kelley (D), who died Nov. 20, 1957.

Rep. Robert A. Everett (D Tenn.) Feb. 1 won a special election to fill the House seat of Jere Cooper (D), who died Dec. 18, 1957.

Rep. Lawrence Smith (R Wis.) died Jan. 22. His seat has not been filled.

Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.) died March 11. His seat also remains vacant.

Rep. George S. Long (D La.) died March 22. His seat remains vacant.

Rep. William E. McVey (R Ill.) died Aug. 10, and his seat was not filled.

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) died Sept. 9, after adjournment of the 85th Congress.

In addition to the above changes, three Representatives elected to fill vacancies created in 1957, took their seats on Jan. 7, the opening day of the 1958 session: Milton W. Glenn (R N.J.), John A. Lafore Jr. (R Pa.) and Roland V. Libonati (D Ill.) (1957 Almanac p. 13).

Legislative Record, 83rd-85th Congresses

	85th Congress					84th Congress 1955-56 Grand Total	83rd Congress 1953-54 Grand Total
	Senate	1958 House	Total	1957 Total	1957-58 Grand Total		
Days Worked	138	135	273	274	547	454	534
Measures Introduced	1,647	4,944	6,591	14,103	20,604	18,939	16,385
Measures Reported	1,483	1,271	2,754	2,498	5,252	5,753	5,263
Measures Passed	1,370	1,348	2,718	2,408	5,126	5,713	5,201
Public Laws	207	413	620	316	936	1,028	781
Private Laws	186	257	443	341	784	893	1,002
Roll-call votes	200	93	293	207	500	366	417
Bills Vetoed	11	28	39	12	51	34	52

Political Notes

MAINE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 1177)

Democrats elected a Senator, Governor and two of three Representatives in the Sept. 8 Maine general election. The extent of the sweep surprised even the local Democrats.

Complete, unofficial returns on the major races:

- **Senator** -- Gov. Edmund S. Muskie (D), 44, defeated Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R), 171,942 to 112,178. Muskie is the first popularly elected Democratic Senator in Maine's history.

- **Governor** -- Clinton A. Clauson (D), a Waterville chiropractor and longtime Maine collector of internal revenue, won an upset victory over ex-Gov. Horace A. Hildreth (R 1945-49), 145,619 to 134,998. Clauson is the first Governor with a four-year term, under the constitutional change approved by Maine voters last year.

- **House -- 1st District** -- Ex-Rep. James C. Oliver, 63, who served as a Republican from 1934 to 1943 but ran as a Democrat this year, finally avenged his 1942 primary defeat by Rep. Robert Hale (R). Oliver defeated Hale, 54,630 to 51,702.

- 2nd District** -- Rep. Frank M. Coffin (D), 39, was re-elected to a second term over Neil S. Bishop (R) 59,698 to 37,014.

- 3rd District** -- Rep. Clifford G. McIntire (R), 40, won a fifth term by defeating Gerald J. Grady (D), 38,826 to 31,354.

VOTE INTERPRETATIONS

The Republican share of the total vote in the three Maine House races fell to 46.7 percent this year, according to the complete, unofficial returns. That is the lowest figure in the state's history at least as far back as 1926, and is down 4.7 percent from 1956.

As pointed out previously (Weekly Report p. 1177) there has been no consistent relationship between the Republican share of the vote in Maine and the number of seats Republicans win in November in the country as a whole.

Nevertheless, a number of forecasts were made on the basis of the Maine vote.

Three factors were generally mentioned as explaining the strong Democratic showing: Muskie's personal popularity; Payne's receipt of gifts, a loan and hospitality from Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine; and the economic recession in parts of the state. The last issue was heightened, reports indicate, when President Eisenhower vetoed the area development bill to aid economically-depressed areas, which Payne had co-sponsored in the Senate. (Weekly Report p. 1216)

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said the Maine vote "demonstrates that there is a strong national trend favoring the Democratic party."

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn said, "We took a beating -- and a bad beating," but denied it indicated a national trend. The President was quoted as agreeing with Alcorn by Press Secretary James C. Hagerty. Hagerty said the election results would not affect the status of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, who like Payne, has acknowledged receiving gifts from Goldfine.

RHODE ISLAND PRIMARY

Rhode Island parties hold their primaries on separate dates, the Democrats on Sept. 17 and the Republicans on Sept. 25. The only major contest in either party is the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D), endorsed by the party for a fifth two-year term, is opposed by Lt. Gov. Armand H. Cote (D).

Roberts is favored to win his primary fight from Cote, but bitter words have been exchanged between the two men and Republicans hope to capitalize on the split in November.

The Democratic winner will face Republican Christopher Del Sesto in November. Del Sesto appeared to have beaten Roberts in 1956 but the State Supreme Court, on petition from Roberts, invalidated almost 5,000 absentee ballots and declared Roberts the victor by 711 votes.

In the welter of nationality ties that mark Rhode Island politics, Roberts represents the Irish, Cote the French Canadians and Del Sesto the Italians.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D) and Republican National Committeeman Bayard Ewing are unopposed for the two Senate nominations. Pastore beat Ewing in the 1952 Senate race, is favored again this year.

The list of candidates follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
<u>Governor</u>	*Dennis J. Roberts Armand H. Cote	Christopher Del Sesto
<u>Senator</u>	*John O. Pastore	Bayard Ewing
<u>Districts</u>	*Aime J. Forand *John E. Fogarty	Francis E. Martineau Robert L. Gammell
	*Incumbent	

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 181)

NEVADA PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 1156)

The unofficial results of the contested Democratic nominations in the Sept. 2 Nevada primary:

Governor -- Grant Sawyer (D), 39, defeated Harvey Dickerson, 18,796 to 11,069

Senator -- Howard W. Cannon (D), 46, defeated Dr. Fred Anderson, 22,520 to 21,341.

House -- Rep. Walter Baring (D) defeated Nada Novakovich, 20,476 to 9,616.

The lineup for November:

	Democrats	Republicans
<u>Governor</u>	Grant Sawyer	*Charles H. Russell
<u>Senator</u>	Howard W. Cannon	*George W. Malone
<u>Representative</u>		
<u>At-Large</u>	*Walter Baring	Robert C. Horton
	*Incumbent	

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 181)

AT LEAST 10% OF NEXT CONGRESS WILL BE NEWCOMERS

When the 86th Congress convenes next January, at least 52 of its Members will be new on the job. They will constitute about 10 percent of the 534-man membership of the House and Senate.

Maine has already elected a new Senator and Representative. (Weekly Report p. 1206). Alaska Nov. 25 will elect two Senators and a Representative. Six new Senators and 41 new Representatives will be elected Nov. 4 to replace the 10 Members who are candidates for other office, the six who died and were not replaced during the 85th Congress, the three who were defeated in primaries and the 28 who are retiring. Listed below are the men who won't be back in their old jobs:

Senate

STATE	SENATOR	REASON FOR CHANGE
California	Knowland (R)	Candidate for Governor
Indiana	Jenner (R)	Retiring
Maine	Payne (R)	Defeated in general election
New Jersey	Smith (R)	Retiring
New York	Ives (R)	Retiring
Pennsylvania	Martin (R)	Retiring
Vermont	Flanders (R)	Retiring

House

DISTRICT	MEMBER	1956 VOTE %	REASON FOR CHANGE
Calif. 1	Scudder (R)	53.6%	Retiring
Calif. 2	Engle (D)	Unopposed	Candidate for Senate
Calif. 25	Hillings (R)	63.8	Candidate for Attorney General
Colo. 2	Hill (R)	53.4	Retiring
Ill. 4	McVey (R)	60.0	Died
Ill. 8	Gordon (D)	59.5	Retiring
Ill. 14	Keeney (R)	70.6	Died
Iowa 4	LeCompte (R)	50.7	Retiring
Ky. 1	Gregory (D)	Unopposed	Defeated in primary
La. 8	Long (D)	Unopposed	Died
Maine 1	Hale (R)	50.0	Defeated in general election
Md. 2	Devereux (R)	58.1	Candidate for Governor
Mass. 1	Heselton (R)	63.6	Retiring
Mass. 9	Nicholson (R)	61.1	Retiring
Mass. 13	Wigglesworth (R)	55.6	Retiring
Minn. 2	O'Hara (R)	63.8	Retiring
Minn. 4	McCarthy (D)	64.1	Candidate for Senate
N.J. 1	Wolverton (R)	58.3	Retiring
N.J. 12	Kean (R)	69.7	Candidate for Senate
N.J. 13	Sieminski (D)	45.0	Defeated in primary
N.M. A-L	Dempsey (D)	53.1	Died
N.Y. 4	Latham (R)	55.8	Candidate for state supreme court
N.Y. 17	Coudert (R)	50.9	Retiring
N.Y. 27	Gwinn (R)	58.1	Retiring
N.Y. 32	Kearney (R)	67.5	Retiring
N.Y. 34	Williams (R)	57.5	Retiring
N.Y. 38	Keating (R)	71.7	Candidate for Senate
N.Y. 41	Radwan (R)	64.4	Retiring
N.C. 12	Shuford (D)	54.5	Retiring
N.D. A-L	Burdick (R)	62.6	Retiring
N.D. A-L	Krueger (R)	62.0	Retiring
Ohio 5	Clevenger (R)	62.3	Retiring
Ohio 10	Jenkins (R)	Unopposed	Retiring
Ohio 12	Vorys (R)	61.8	Retiring
Pa. 6	Scott (R)	51.5	Candidate for Senate
Pa. 7	James (R)	61.9	Retiring
Pa. 28	Eberhardt (D)	57.8	Died
Texas A-L	Dies (D)	98.5	Retiring
Vt. A-L	Prouty (R)	67.1	Candidate for Senate
Va. 1	Robeson (D)	50.8	Defeated in primary
Wash. 4	Holmes (R)	50.4	Retiring
Wis. 1	Smith (R)	57.1	Died

DISARMAMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations, Disarmament Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Sept. 12 released a final report on control and reduction of armaments. Subcommittee Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), in a statement accompanying the report said President Eisenhower's Aug. 22 proposal for a one-year nuclear test suspension meant that "for the first time in 12 years of effort, there is in sight the prospect of a first-step agreement which deals with arms controls." (Weekly Report p. 1182)

The report said Congress should give priority to studies of: problems of inspection for all forms of disarmament, but especially for nuclear disarmament and for prevention of surprise attack; regional disarmament problems; control of outer space weapons. The report emphasized the "new urgency" in the quest for arms control resulting from the continuing development of space vehicles and space weapons, and urged the United States to "take energetic action," through the United Nations whenever possible, to achieve the following goals: outlawing of any use of outer space for military purposes; international cooperation for peaceful space exploration and development; agreement by all nations not to make any national claim to any extraterrestrial body or area of outer space.

On the political questions involved in disarmament, the report said greater attention must be paid to the question of including Communist China in any disarmament agreement, since its exclusion "might provide the Soviet Union a significant loophole through which to evade such an agreement." The report warned that "any agreement to suspend nuclear weapons tests should not be based on trusting the word of the signatories," but on an inspection and control system "that is sufficiently trustworthy." The report said the U.S. should "keep pressing for agreement with the Soviet Union on proposals for inspection against surprise attack," since if fear of such attack were allayed, "this would be a vital contribution to peace."

Of inspection systems themselves, the report said testimony at Subcommittee hearings showed it was technologically practicable to devise a system that could reliably detect and identify ground and lower atmosphere tests. Difficulties in inspection of atomic production to insure no diversion for forbidden weapons, the report said, might make inclusion of this proposal in a first step agreement "an insurmountable obstacle."

The report reviewed executive department disarmament organization and said the State Department's disarmament staff was too small -- only six or seven persons full time. It said the Department had failed to appoint special advisory groups of non-Governmental experts to explore specific disarmament problems.

The report also expressed the Subcommittee's "keen disappointment" that nothing had been done to further creation of a permanent UN peace force. (Weekly Report p. 959)

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On labor racketeering. (Weekly Report p. 1192)

TESTIMONY -- Sept. 4 -- Walter H. Henson, Committee staff accountant, said Teamsters Union lawyer George S. Fitzgerald, former Democratic National Committeeman from Michigan, had received a \$35,000 finder's fee from the Winchester Village Land Development Co. of Detroit. The company borrowed \$1 million in Teamster welfare funds in October 1955. Henson said the company had not repaid any of the \$1 million loan but had paid \$104,000 interest. He said it had spent less than \$60,000 so far on the Winchester project of developing land near Flint, Mich.

William J. Schultz, escrow agent for the Abstract Title Guaranty Co. of Detroit, with which the loan money was deposited, said that only about \$200 remained of the original \$1 million deposit. The rest was withdrawn by Winchester. The development company, he said was to have replenished the escrow account by payments each time it sold a parcel of the 1,270 acres of mortgaged land near Flint, Mich. He said 350 acres of improved land had been sold but that the escrow fund had received repayments for "no more than two parcels" of the land. On the basis of the sale of 350 acres, Henson testified, the full amount of the loan and nearly \$279,000 in interest could have been repaid. Schultz said that after several extensions of the loan, which allegedly had been approved by Teamster Union President James R. Hoffa, Fitzgerald's office had initiated foreclosure proceedings. Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said Fitzgerald had not taken the action until after the Committee had begun its investigation into the loan.

Sept. 9 -- Fitzgerald testified that his \$35,000 finder's fee was "adequate but not oppressive." He said he had split the money with others and had received \$15,750 himself.

Fitzgerald testified that the Winchester Village Land Development Co. did not own the land it had posted as security for the loan and that it had used about \$350,000 of the borrowed money to pay for the land after it had acquired the loan. He said he was not aware at the time of the loan that the company's debts were \$10,000 more than its assets.

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan said "it looks like the Teamsters are out of \$700,000," but Fitzgerald said he believed the union's welfare fund could finish with a profit after a mortgage foreclosure on the remaining unsold land.

Sept. 10 -- Carmine S. Bellino, a Committee investigator, said that in 1954 Fitzgerald had received \$42,807.10 from the Teamsters toward his unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic nomination for Michigan Lieutenant Governor. Bellino said all of the money had come from union dues.

In response to questioning, Fitzgerald said the union had hired a private detective to investigate three Committee staff members who worked on the 1957 bribery

trial of President Hoffa. He also said the Union had paid for an investigation of panel members from which the jury was drawn for Hoffa's trial. (1957 Almanac p. 777)

Sept. 11 -- Harold J. Gibbons, Teamsters vice president and executive assistant to Hoffa, said the union in 1956 had spent \$1,000 to finance a Miami, Fla. doctor's trip to California to seek aid from Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell in establishing a National Labor Relations Board branch in Miami.

McClellan adjourned the hearings until Sept. 16.

FALSE ADVERTISING

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- Aug. 18 issued a report (H Rept 2668) stating that the Federal Trade Commission had failed to enforce Federal statutes prohibiting false and misleading advertising claims made by manufacturers of tranquilizers. The Committee said the FTC had "completely ignored" its responsibility in the area.

The report said tranquilizers had a beneficial effect on mental patients. It said that in 1956, the first year the drugs were used on a large scale, the number of patients treated in mental hospitals was reduced for the first time in the 185-year history of U.S. public mental hospitals. However, the report said "any pharmaceutical which possesses potency invariably has side effects." It said the pharmaceutical firms that manufactured tranquilizers and that carried on intensive advertising campaigns to promote their use did not properly warn physicians of the possible side effects of the drugs. The Committee said the "busy practitioner" who was susceptible "to the lure of advertising extravagances" might prescribe expensive tranquilizers when a safer, less costly sedative could have been used. Another result of deceptive advertising, the report said, was the mistaken belief that tranquilizers actually cured mental illness; the report said that it had been proven that tranquilizers merely alleviated the symptoms of mental illness.

The Committee recommended that the FTC institute conferences between the pharmaceutical firms in an effort to establish a code of ethical advertising practices.

SALINE WATER PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- Aug. 12 released a report by its Public Works and Resources Subcommittee (H Rept 2551) recommending that the Interior Department's Office of Saline Water and other Federal agencies engaged in efforts to convert salt water into fresh water coordinate their operations and give them the "high degree of urgency" Congress intended for the Government's saline water conversion program.

The report said the Department of the Interior had not treated the saline water program with "the sense of urgency which Congress intended it should have." It recommended that the staff of OSW be increased and its budget enlarged for more basic research and pilot plant research. (President Eisenhower Sept. 2 signed S J Res 135 -- PL 883 authorizing the expenditure of \$10 million for construction of at least five experimental plants to convert salt water into drinking water. (Weekly Report p. 1146)

The report also recommended "greater efforts" by the Defense and Interior Departments and the Atomic Energy Commission "to achieve the full degree of co-operation and coordination required by the saline water legislation." The report said many foreign countries had water conversion development programs of their own and recommended that OSW develop liaisons with its foreign counterparts. The report also said governmental agencies concerned with saline water conversion should study "all available information as to what the Soviet Union is accomplishing in saline water conversion and development, including Soviet efforts to exploit these accomplishments in foreign countries."

The report said many areas in the United States were already in critical need of water. "Unless bold and concerted action is successfully taken to meet this expanding demand for water," the report said, "the United States will, within the next generation, face economic retardation and resulting impairment of our national strength to an almost catastrophic degree." The report cited figures showing that water consumption in the United States had increased from 40 billion gallons a day in 1900 to 240 billion gallons a day in 1958. Geological surveys estimate daily consumption of water will reach 600 billion gallons by 1980, the report stated.

CORRECTIONS

The following corrections should be made in "Congress-1958," the special CQ supplement of Aug. 29:

Page 2, Col. 2, paragraph 2, line 11 -- In the phrase "a two-thirds majority," delete: two-thirds.

Page 10, Col. 2, paragraph 6 -- Lines 2-3 should read: expenditures" bill with a provision for contract authority. A substantially different version, allowing no contract authority, passed the House March 6.

Page 25, Col. 2 -- The votes in the following captions should be changed: Vote 3 should be 210-166; Vote 4, 225-159; Vote 7, 211-172.

Page 26 -- In the caption for Vote 4, and the table on party breakdowns below, the party vote should be: (D 17-27; R 26-15).

Page 27 -- In the caption for Vote 10, and the table below, the Republican breakdown should be: R 6-33.

Page 30 -- In the caption for Vote 7, and the table below, the vote and Democratic breakdown should be: 211-172 (D 167-31).

Page 31 -- The vote of Ashley (D Ohio) should be: Y (not ?).

Corrections to made in 1958 Weekly Reports:

Page 1122 -- The captions for votes 172 and 174 should read: A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

Page 1125 -- The caption for vote 186 should read: A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. The caption for vote 187 should read: A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

Page 1126 -- The caption for vote 86 should read: A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

Page 1148 -- The caption for vote 90 should read: A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RULES FOR LOBBYING BEING FORGED

An upcoming court suit will test and perhaps broaden the first rules of conduct for lobbying campaigns.

The suit was filed Nov. 27, 1957, in the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia by the National Milk Producers Federation. The Federation, representing 126 dairy co-op groups, alleges that anti-co-op campaigns by the National Tax Equality Assn. and the National Associated Businessmen violate the anti-trust laws.

The Cooperative League of the U.S.A., Credit Union National Assn. and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. have decided to join in with the milk producers in the suit.

The cooperatives are basing their suit on a 1957 decision of the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. That decision set down the first rules for lobbying campaigns.

Pennsylvania Case

The Pennsylvania case pitted long distance truckers against 35 Northeastern railroads. The truckers alleged the railroads, behind a screen of public relations men and front "citizen" groups, were trying to kill off trucking competition. The railroads countered they were merely exercising the constitutional rights of freedom of speech, petition and assembly.

The truckers, through the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Assn., filed their suit Jan. 17, 1953, against the 35 railroads and their public relations counsel, Carl Byoir & Associates of New York. The trial began Oct. 1, 1956, and ended Jan. 28, 1957. Testimony disclosed that the railroads Aug. 15, 1949, had agreed to pay Byoir \$75,000 a year plus all expenses of the firm's campaign. The cost of the campaign was estimated to be over \$350,000 for the first year.

Judge Thomas J. Clary in his Oct. 10, 1957, opinion said that testimony proved Byoir's firm, with the blessing of the railroads:

- Helped create supposedly grass-roots citizen organizations and then wrote anti-truck press releases for them.
- Conducted public opinion polls on questions loaded against the trucking industry and then publicized the results as if they were unbiased findings.
- Wrote anti-truck editorials, planted them in newspapers and then reprinted and distributed them under the name of the newspaper.
- Did "research" on articles about the trucking industry and then helped plant them in magazines. Clary said Byoir had a hand in the preparation of anti-truck articles which appeared in American Magazine, Country Gentleman, Everybody's Digest, Parade, People, and Reader's Digest. He said Byoir also helped Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) write articles on the trucking industry.

● Distorted the results of a 1950 Maryland road test to make it look as if trucks alone were responsible for cracking the Nation's highways. Clary said Byoir distributed a distorted version of a film about the road tests and supplied distorted statistics to Newsweek Magazine.

- Produced and distributed anti-truck films.
- Ran newspaper ads against truckers without specifying the true sponsors of the ads.
- Hired the vice chairman of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs who in turn, without mentioning her employer, gave talks in women's clubs against the trucking industry.
- Helped former Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D) of Ohio prepare a campaign speech calling for higher taxes on trucks.
- Paraphrased the National Transportation Policy as stated by Congress to suit the needs of the anti-truck campaign.
- Kept a collection of truck accident pictures and released them widely, through others, to build up public resentment against the truckers.

Judge Clary in his Oct. 10, 1957, opinion said that "by the use of these various media of arousing public resentment, including newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasts and television -- Byoir in the area of its operation built a strong base of public resentment." Clary said in the climate of this resentment, "it was then a relatively simple problem for Byoir in the public relations field to sell their 'poison' against the truckers, and by the use of already existing organizations friendly to the railroad story, and by reactivating and setting up other organizations, as already noted, to convince people and legislators that everything the trucks did was wrong and that any restriction suggested should be placed upon them."

During the anti-truck campaign, New Jersey increased truck license fees and lowered the maximum weight trucks could carry; New York imposed a weight-distance tax on trucks; Ohio increased truck license fees; and Gov. John S. Fine (R) of Pennsylvania vetoed a bill which would have allowed trucks to carry heavier loads.

Writes Lobbying Rules

In answer to the argument by Byoir and the railroads that their anti-truck campaigns were legal under the First Amendment to the Constitution since they were aimed at obtaining legislation, Judge Clary in his opinion said: "But this was more than merely an attempt to obtain legislation. It was the purpose and intent" of those campaigning against the trucking industry "to hurt the truckers in every way possible even though they secured no legislation; it was their purpose to restrict the activities of the truckers in the long-haul industry to the greatest extent possible, and finally, if possible, to drive them out of that segment of the entire transportation industry."

"A concert of action," Clary said, "which has for its purpose the crippling of competition in a particular field and if possible of effectively destroying that competition is prohibited by the Sherman and Clayton antitrust statutes.... The court has found as a fact that the railroads and Byoir entered into a conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of trade, the nature and purpose of which was to

injure the truckers in their competitive position in the long-haul freight industry in the Northeastern section of the United States....

"This court is not condemning the field of public relations. It is only condemning it as it was used in this case, as an instrumentality of destruction rather than one of promotion. Neither does the court determine it illegal for an industry to seek any and every proper legislative goal; nor to enlist the support of other persons in obtaining legislation. But it is illegal to use the practices and methods shown by the record of this case to destroy a competitor's good will and to use third parties as fronts to carry out a conspiracy to destroy a competitor.

"The proofs in this case have definitely established joint action on the part of all the defendants to destroy the good will and injure the business of the plaintiffs.... The actions of the defendants do not fall within legal bounds of either proper means or proper objectives and consequently such activities must be condemned."

Law Involved

In his final decree filed July 22, 1958, Judge Clary ruled that the railroads and Byoir had violated Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act (26 Stat. 209, 15 USC). Section 1 of the Act states: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is declared to be illegal..."

Section 2 states: "Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor...."

Section 15 of the Clayton Antitrust Act (38 Stat. 731, 15 USC) allows "any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws" to sue in Federal court for triple damages.

Clary in his final decree ordered the defendants to stop: "seeking to create resentment or hostility" toward truckers in the minds of the general public, trucking customers and public officials; publishing and distributing false or derogatory material about truckers and their industry; preparing, financing or distributing any information about the trucking industry without disclosing the source of the material; "seeking out or creating" front organizations to lobby against truckers without disclosing the relationship between the railroads and these supposedly independent organizations; paying others to do things prohibited in the injunction; lobbying for or against trucking legislation without "openly and publicly" disclosing their interest.

Clary said his injunction did not in any way prohibit the railroads from "seeking legislative, administrative or other governmental benefits for themselves as distinguished from imposing burdens on plaintiffs...nor from appearing before any legislative, administrative or other governmental body to point out the effect upon the railroad industry of the enactment of any legislation or administrative rulings which may be designed to aid the plaintiffs (truckers), but which would adversely affect the defendants (railroads)."

Clary ordered the railroads and Byoir to pay the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Assn. \$652,074 in damages.

Milk Producers' Complaint

The National Milk Producers Federation in its complaint alleges that the National Tax Equality Assn. "since its incorporation in 1943 has carried on and is now carrying on an intensive propaganda campaign of vilification against cooperative organizations for the purpose of creating public resentment against them and for the further purpose of discrediting and destroying their good will and impairing their effectiveness. In this way NTEA seeks to restrain trade in interstate commerce and effect a monopoly for noncooperative enterprises by eliminating or weakening the competition in interstate commerce which exists between cooperative and noncooperative enterprises. In addition, NTEA has carried on, and still continues to carry on, a legislative campaign to obtain legislation and government agency rulings adverse to cooperatives, the real object and effect of which is to restrain trade in interstate commerce by hampering or destroying cooperative business enterprises and thus eliminating competition between cooperative and noncooperative businesses and thereby creating a monopoly in favor of noncooperative business enterprises." The complaint alleges that the National Associated Businessmen "serves as a front for NTEA" and also carries on anti-co-op campaigns.

The milk producers' complaint alleges that the NTEA and NAB prepared and distributed material "disparaging cooperatives" and they "serve as a medium of concealment by which noncooperative business enterprises have been and are illegally attacking their cooperative business competitors without disclosing their identity." The complaint also alleges the NTEA and NAB are conducting many of the activities brought out in the Pennsylvania truckers-vs.-railroad case; namely: planting stories; setting up front organizations and using existing ones to vilify co-ops; lobbying for legislation unfavorable to co-ops.

The milk producers ask that the NTEA and NAB be enjoined from their alleged anti-co-op lobbying campaigns and request payment for damage already inflicted. The milk producers cite the same sections of the anti-trust laws which were the basis of the truckers vs. railroad decision.

In answering complaints filed Feb. 19, 1958, the defendants state that the milk producers' complaint "alleges activities of the defendant which are protected by the Constitution of the United States of America which guarantees to the defendant the rights of freedom of the press, of free speech, and the right to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes by petition, address or remonstrance." They ask for dismissal.

Implications

E.M. Norton, secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation, Sept. 10 told Congressional Quarterly: "The end result of our suit and the one in Pennsylvania may well be the first legal code of ethics for public relations campaigns."

Richard M.R. Garstang, Federation attorney, estimated it would be about a year before the milk producers' suit came to trial. Clary's decision has been appealed. The Pennsylvania case will not be put on the appeal docket until Oct. 27, 1958, and probably will not be heard until early in 1959.

Public Laws

Public Law 856

S 1438 -- Amend Section 544 of Title 28, U.S.C., re bonds of U.S. marshals. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/1/57 -- Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 24, 1958. Senate passed March 6, 1958. House Judiciary reported Aug. 1, 1958. House passed Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 857

HR 9700 -- Consolidate into one act laws administered by Veterans' Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/7/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported Jan. 27, 1958. House passed Feb. 17, 1958. Senate Finance reported Aug. 8, 1958. Senate passed amended Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments with amendments Aug. 19, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments to Senate amendments Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 858

S 1903 -- Amend Section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, re travel expenses of civilian officers and employees assigned to duty posts outside continental U.S. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 4/17/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 22, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 9, 1957. House Government Operations reported Aug. 6, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 12, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 859

HR 7125 -- Make technical changes in Federal excise tax laws. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 5/2/57 -- House Ways and Means reported May 24, 1957. House passed June 20, 1957. Senate Finance reported July 21, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 14, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 15, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 860

S 2117 -- Direct Secretary of Army to transfer certain buildings to Crow Creek Sioux Indian Tribe. CASE (R S.D.) -- 5/17/57 -- Senate Public Works reported June 25, 1958. Senate passed July 1, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 18, 1958. House passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 861

HR 8943 -- Amend Titles 10, 14, and 32, U.S.C., to codify recent military law and to improve code. WILLIS (D La.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Judiciary reported July 31, 1957. House passed Aug. 5, 1957. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 21, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 862

S 3741 -- Facilitate administration and management by Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the U.S. within national forests. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 18, 1958. Senate passed July 21, 1958. House Agriculture reported July 22, 1958. House passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 863

HR 12858 -- Make appropriations for civil functions administered by Department of Army, certain agencies of Department of Interior and Tennessee Valley Authority (Public Works) for fiscal 1959. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Appropriations reported June 9, 1958. House passed June 19, 1958. Senate Appropriations reported July 2, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 9, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 20, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 20, 1958 after agreeing to a House amendment to a Senate amendment. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 864

HR 13247 (S 4237) -- National Defense Education Act of 1958, to strengthen national defense and encourage and assist in expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 7/1/58 -- House Education and Labor reported July 15, 1958. House passed Aug. 8, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 13, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 22, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 865

HR 5497 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to make provision for recreational and fish and wildlife development. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Agriculture reported Aug. 5, 1957. House passed Feb. 17, 1958. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 26, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 866

HR 8381 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct unintended benefits and hardships and make technical amendments. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Ways and Means reported July 9, 1957. House passed Jan. 28, 1958. Senate Finance reported July 28, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 12, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 15, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 15, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 867

HR 12126 -- Provide further protection against introduction and dissemination of livestock diseases. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 4/23/58 -- House Agriculture reported May 8, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 868

S 3754 -- Provide for exchange of lands between U.S. and Navaho Tribe. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 5/6/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, 1958. House passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 869

HR 3366 -- Validate overpayments of pay and allowances made to certain officers of Army, Navy, Naval Reserve and Air Force while undergoing training at civilian hospitals. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/22/57 -- House Judiciary reported April 17, 1957. House passed May 6, 1957. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 18, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 20, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 21, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 870

S 3728 -- Incorporate Big Brothers of America. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 4/30/58 -- Senate Judiciary reported June 23, 1958. Senate passed July 1, 1958. House passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 871

HR 13559 -- Amend War Orphans' Educational-Assistance Act of 1956 to authorize enrollment of handicapped eligible persons in specialized course of vocational training. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 7/28/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported July 30, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 9, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 14, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 15, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 872

S 25 -- Make provision re effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/7/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 27, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 22, 1957. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 17, 1958. House passed, amended, July 29, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 22, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 873

HR 11456 -- Authorize exchange of certain real property heretofore conveyed to city of El Paso, Texas, by U.S. for other real property of equal value. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 3/17/58 -- House Public Works reported Aug. 14, 1958. House passed Aug. 18, 1958. Senate Public Works reported Aug. 20, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 874

S 3335 -- Provide for National Capital Center of Performing Arts in D.C. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Public Works reported June 22, 1958. Senate passed June 20, 1958. House Public Works reported Aug. 14, 1958. House passed amended, Aug. 22, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 875

HR 13191 -- Require Commissioner of Education to encourage, foster and assist in establishment of clubs for boys and girls especially interested in science. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- House Education and Labor reported Aug. 15, 1958. House passed Aug. 21, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 876

S 2039 -- Clarify requirements re performance of labor imposed as condition for holding of mining claims on Federal lands pending issuance of patents therefor. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/6/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1957. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 11, 1958. House passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 877

S 3944 -- Authorize negotiation of compact between Minnesota and Province of Manitoba, Canada, for development of highway to provide access to northwest angle in such state. THYE (R Minn.) -- 6/5/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 13, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 18, 1958. House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 18, 1958. House passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 878

HR 7860 -- Amend section 1 of Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 625), re reimbursement of Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians for damages suffered as result of establishment of Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/30/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 14, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 879

HR 7544 -- Amend act entitled "An Act to recognize the high public service rendered by Major Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever," approved Feb. 28, 1929, by including the name of Roger P. Ames. BOGGS (D La.) -- 5/14/57 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 12, 1958. House passed Aug. 13, 1958. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 22, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 880

S 3680 -- Provide for participation of U.S. in World Science-Pan Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/23/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported June 18, 1958. House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 12, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 22, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 881

S 2006 -- Relieve Surgeons General of Army and Navy of certain responsibilities outside the Department of Defense. HILL (D Ala.) -- 5/8/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 30, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1957. House Ways and Means reported Aug. 8, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 15, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 882

S 3379 (HR 13715) -- Provide for adjustments in annuities under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/27/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 7, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 22, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 883

S J Res 135 -- Provide for construction of full scale demonstration plant for production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal and other consumptive uses. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, 1958. Senate passed June 10, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 12, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 21, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 21, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 884

HR 11668 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, re satisfaction of unpaid awards made under War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/26/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 1, 1958. House passed April 21, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 15, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 885

S 3712 -- Authorize appropriations for continuing construction of Rama Road in Nicaragua. CASE (R S.D.) -- 4/26/58 -- Senate Public Works reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. House Public Works reported Aug. 14, 1958. House passed Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 886

S 3142 -- Extend authority to lease out Federal building sites until needed for construction purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/27/58 -- Senate Government Operations reported Aug. 18, 1958. House passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 887

S 2719 -- Provide for payment of bounties for control of certain predators on salmon and halibut of Pacific coast and Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 8/6/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28, 1958. Senate passed July 31, 1958. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 14, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 22, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 888

S 3295 -- Amend Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to increase authorization for fisheries loan fund established under that Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Payne (R Maine) -- 2/17/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 11, 1958. Senate passed May 29, 1958. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 14, 1958. House passed Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 889

S 4069 -- Approve repayment of contract negotiated with Heart Mountain Irrigation District, Wyo., and authorize its execution. BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 7/1/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 8, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. House passed Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 890

S 2114 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), as amended, to incorporate in Organic Act of National Bureau of Standards authority to acquire land for field sites, to undertake construction and improvement of buildings. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/17/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 19, 1958. Senate passed March 3, 1958. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 15, 1958. House passed Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 891

S 4249 (HR 11584) -- Authorize program for conservation, restoration and management of rare Hawaiian Nene geese. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 8/7/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 11, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 14, 1958. House passed Aug. 21, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 892

S 3942 -- Authorize 1,500 special nonquota immigrant visas to certain aliens in Azores Islands. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 6/4/58 -- Senate Judiciary reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 6, 1958. House Judiciary reported Aug. 12, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 22, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 893

HR 10495 -- Make provision re establishment of postal stations and branch post offices, to permit them to be established within 10 miles of boundary of an adjoining city. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/4/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 24, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 11, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 14, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 894

HR 13665 -- Amend U.S. Code to permit appointment of adjutant general of Puerto Rico as provided by laws of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 8/5/58 -- House passed Aug. 21, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 895

HR 12883 -- Provide for certain improvements re Capitol power plant and its distribution system. JONES (D Ala.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Public Works reported July 2, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Public Works reported Aug. 12, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 896

HR 11382 -- Amend Section 621 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide that policies of insurance issued thereunder be convertible and participating. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported May 13, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Finance reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 897

HR 469 -- Protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of fiber content of textile fiber products. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 5, 1957. House passed Aug. 14, 1957. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 6, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 22, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 898

HR 13475 -- Authorize exchange of lands at Rochester Fish-Cultural Station, Indiana HALLECK (R Ind.) -- 7/21/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 14, 1958. House passed Aug. 15, 1958. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 20, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 899

HR 12808 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 to extend for additional two years estimate of cost of completing Interstate System. FALLON (D Md.) -- 6/4/58 -- House Public Works reported July 23, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Public Works reported Aug. 16, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 900

HR 9147 (S 2675) -- Provide for disposal of certain Federal property in Boulder City area, to provide assistance in establishment of municipality incorporated under laws of Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 8/6/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 3, 1958. House passed June 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 9, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 19, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 901

S 1764 -- Amend District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act re payment for school lunches. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 3/29/57 -- Senate District of Columbia reported July 8, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1957. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 13, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 19, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 902

HR 9833 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1920 re transportation of merchandise by water between points in U.S. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 24, 1958. House passed July 29, 1958. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 15, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 903

HR 109 -- Incorporate Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A., National Memorial, Inc. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 19, 1957. House passed Aug. 28, 1957. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 16, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 904

H J Res 546 -- Designate week of Nov. 21-27, 1958, as National Farm-City Week. House passed Aug. 23, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 905

HR 13678 (S 1889) -- Provide for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Education and Labor reported Aug. 15, 1958. House passed Aug. 15, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 906

HR 4642 -- Establish Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/57 -- House Judiciary reported Jan. 20, 1958. House passed Feb. 3, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 15, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 907

HR 12212 -- Provide for relief of certain employees of Department of Navy. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 4/29/58 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 4, 1958. House passed Aug. 20, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Laws - 3

Public Law 908

HR 9822 -- Provide for holding a White House Conference on Aging to be called by President of U.S., before Dec. 31, 1958. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Education and Labor reported July 28, 1958. House passed July 29, 1958. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 13, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 19, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 909

HR 9020 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 8/1/57 -- House Agriculture reported Aug. 9, 1957. House passed Aug. 12, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 2, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 910

HR 11009 -- Provide for establishment of Grand Portage National Monument in Minnesota. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 22, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 19, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 911

HR 11078 -- Promote boating safety on navigable waters of U.S., its Territories and possessions. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/27/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported April 15, 1958. Recommitted June 25, 1958. Reported June 26, 1958. House passed July 18, 1958. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 12, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 912

HR 13580 -- Increase public debt limit. MILLS (D Ark.) -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 1, 1958. House passed Aug. 6, 1958. Senate Finance reported Aug. 15, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 22, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 913

HR 12226 -- Amend Virgin Islands Corporation Act authorizing construction of salt water distillation facilities. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 4/29/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2, 1958. House passed June 16, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 8, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 14, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 22, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 914

HR 7710 -- Provide for lump-sum payment of all accumulated and current accrued annual leave of deceased employees. BROTHILL (R Va.) -- 5/22/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 20, 1958. House passed April 21, 1958. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 21, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 915

HR 12662 -- Provide for acquiring of lands of U.S. required for reservoir created by construction of Osage Dam on Missouri River and for rehabilitation of Indians of Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, S.D., and N.D. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/23/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 17, 1958. House passed July 24, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 14, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 916

HR 12670 -- Provide for additional payments to Indians of Crow Creek Sioux Reservation, S.D., whose lands have been acquired for Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir project. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 5/23/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 1, 1958. House passed July 24, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 14, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 917

HR 8735 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 8/16/57 -- House District of Columbia reported Aug. 6, 1958. House passed Aug. 12, 1958. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 18, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 918

H J Res 557 -- Amend Act of Sept. 7, 1957, providing for establishment of Civil War Centennial Commission. TUCK (D Va.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Judiciary reported July 24, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 18, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 919

HR 6238 -- Amend Section 1292 of Title 28 of U.S. Code re appeals from interlocutory orders. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/57 -- House Judiciary reported April 29, 1958. House passed May 5, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 18, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 20, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 21, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 920

HR 9817 -- Make provision re venue in tax refund suits by corporations. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/8/58 -- House Judiciary reported May 12, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 18, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 20, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 21, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 921

HR 9370 -- Permit illustrations and films of U.S. and foreign obligations and securities under certain circumstances. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/20/57 -- House Judiciary reported May 12, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 18, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 20, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 21, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 922

HR 12281 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to provide an administrative site for Yosemite National Park, Calif., on lands adjacent to park. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 4/30/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, 1958. House passed Aug. 20, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 923

HR 12663 -- Provide for additional payments to Indians of Lower Brule Sioux Reservation, S.D., whose lands have been acquired for Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir Project. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/23/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 30, 1958. House passed July 24, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 14, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 20, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 924

H J Res 658 -- Invite countries of free world to participate in California International Fair and Industrial Exposition to be held in Los Angeles, Calif., from April 1 - 12, 1959. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 7/21/58 -- House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 13, 1958. House passed Aug. 18, 1958. Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 20, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 925

HR 11889 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at Minnesota State Fair and Centennial Exposition to be held at St. Paul, Minn., to be admitted without payment of tariff. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/14/58 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 5, 1958. House passed Aug. 7. Senate Finance reported Aug. 14. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 21, 1958. President signed Sept. 2, 1958.

Public Law 926

HR 13840 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/21/58 -- House passed Aug. 22, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Public Law 927

S 2020 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. HILL (D Ala.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 5/8/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 13, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 23, 1958. House passed Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Public Law 928

S 4096 -- Amend section 4201 of Title 19, U.S. Code, re annual rate of compensation of members of Board of Parole. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 7/1/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. House Judiciary reported Aug. 13, 1958. House passed Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Public Law 929

HR 13254 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act re food additives. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 7/1/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28, 1958. House passed Aug. 13. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 18. Senate passed Aug. 23. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Public Law 930

HR 11749 -- Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/28/58 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 5, 1958. House passed Aug. 7, 1958. Senate Finance reported Aug. 19, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 22, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Public Law 931

S 3420 -- Extend and amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, P.L. 480, 83rd Congress. ELENDER (D La.) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 10, 1958. Senate passed March 20, 1958. House passed, amended, July 23, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 22, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Public Law 932

S 2836 -- Provide for relief of town of Portsmouth, R.I. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 8/22/57 -- Senate Judiciary reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 21, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 23, 1958. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Public Law 933

S 1864 -- Authorize increase in membership of Board of Appeals of Patent Office, and increase salaries of certain officers and employees of Patent Office. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 4/12/57 -- Senate Judiciary reported July 1, 1958. Senate passed July 23, 1958. House Judiciary reported Aug. 12, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 22, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Public Law 934

S 4039 -- Authorize expenditures of funds through grants for support of scientific research. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/20/58 -- Senate Government Operations reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 15, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 22, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Public Law 935

S 1985 -- Authorize preparation of plans and specifications for construction of building for National Air Museum of Smithsonian Institution. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 5/2/57 -- Senate Public Works reported June 11, 1958. Senate passed June 26, 1958. House Public Works reported Aug. 15, 1958. House passed Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Public Law 936

S 4085 -- Provide for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of old St. Louis, Mo., SYMINGTON (D Mo.) and other Senators -- 7/1/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 13, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 16, 1958. House passed Aug. 22, 1958. President signed Sept. 6, 1958.

Presidential Report

FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT VETO

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Sept. 2 memorandum of disapproval issued in connection with his pocket veto of a bill (S 3502) to extend the Federal Airport Act for four years (Weekly Report p. 1180):

I am withholding approval of S 3502, "To amend the Federal Airport Act in order to extend the time for making grants under the provisions of such act, and for other purposes." The main purpose of the bill is to expand and continue the present Federal program of aid to states and local communities for the construction and improvement of public airports. Under the bill, the currently authorized program of \$63 million a year through fiscal year 1959, would be increased to \$100 million a year and extended four years through fiscal year 1963. Total Government expenditures would be increased by \$437 million.

Civil airports have always been regarded as primarily a local responsibility, and have been built, operated, and maintained by states and local communities. During the period when the aviation industry was growing to maturity, it was appropriate for the Federal Government to assist local communities to develop airport facilities. Through various programs, including the grant program authorized by the Federal Airport Act, well over one billion dollars has been allocated by the Government to the construction and improvement of local civil airports. In addition, over 500 military airport facilities have been declared surplus and turned over to the cities, counties and states for airport use. These contributions, along with subsidies to airlines, aeronautical research, and the establishment and maintenance of the Federal airways system, have greatly aided -- in fact, have made possible -- the tremendous growth of civil aviation in our generation.

Now, however, I am convinced that the time has come for the Federal Government to begin an orderly withdrawal from the airport grant program. This conclusion is based, first, on the hard fact that the Government must now devote the resources it can make available for the promotion of civil aviation to programs which cannot be assumed by others, and second, on the conviction that others should begin to assume the full responsibility for the cost of construction and improvement of civil airports. Over the past two decades, more and more airports have progressed to the point of self-sufficiency. Aviation generally has achieved a state of maturity in which the users should be expected to pay an increasing share of airport costs. With the continued growth of aviation and the application of sound management principles, the progress toward airport self-sufficiency should continue.

I recognize that there will doubtless be a transitional period during which the Federal Government will be required to provide aid to urgent airport projects which are essential to an adequate national aviation facilities system and which cannot be completed in any other way. However, this bill does not provide for a transitional program. Rather, it sharply increases the level of the existing program. It does not provide for aid to the most urgent airport projects, but continues the current allocation formula which is not related to broad national aeronautical needs. The existing program continues through June 30, 1959, so no community will be hurt by the withholding of approval of this legislation. At the next session of the Congress, the Administration will recommend a transitional program to provide aid for the construction of urgent airport projects that are essential to an adequate national aviation facilities system.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION

President Eisenhower Sept. 2 made the following statement upon signing HR 12858, the fiscal 1959 public works appropriation bill (Weekly Report p. 1095):

In the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1959, the Congress has included approximately \$39 million in funds to initiate construction on 65 unbudgeted new project starts that will ultimately cost almost \$700 million. Adding nearly \$700 million to the already heavy future commitments for Federal water resources projects is but another instance of irresponsibility in the expenditure of public funds. I am compelled to approve the act, however, because it

appropriates essential funds for continuing work on river and harbor, flood control, and reclamation projects that were started in previous years.

EDUCATION BILL SIGNED

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Sept. 2 statement upon signing HR 13247, the National Defense Education Act (Weekly Report p. 1195):

I have today signed into law HR 13247, the National Defense Education Act. This act, which is an emergency undertaking to be terminated after four years, will in that time do much to strengthen our American system of education so that it can meet the broad and increasing demands imposed upon it by considerations of basic national security. While the Congress did not see fit to provide a limited number of national defense scholarships which I recommended as an incentive to our most promising youth, I consider this act to be a sound and constructive piece of legislation.

Much remains to be done to bring American education to levels consistent with the needs of our society. The Federal Government having done its share, the people of the country, working through their local and state governments and through private agencies, must now redouble their efforts toward this end.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES

President Eisenhower Sept. 2 issued the following memorandum of disapproval in connection with his pocket veto of a bill (HR 3368) to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs:

I am withholding my approval from HR 3368, "To amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants", for reasons wholly unrelated to the original title and purpose of the bill. Section 1 of the bill amends existing law (28 USC 1870) so as to extend to multiple plaintiffs in civil cases the same three peremptory challenges which are available under the present statute to multiple defendants. I favor this change in the law and would approve the bill if it were limited to this provision.

Section 2 of the bill amends the Declaration of Taking Act (46 Stat. 1421; 40 USC 258a). That act provides a procedure under which the Government may acquire immediate possession of property taken prior to a trial before a Federal district court at which a final determination as to just compensation for the property will be made. If, after trial, the court determines that the funds advanced by the Government are less than the amount which the owner should receive, the Government is required to pay the balance due plus six percent interest. Section 2 of HR 3368 would modify the procedure by providing that the judge of a district court could, upon the application of any interested party, determine that the amount of the Government's advance payment was determined fraudulently or in bad faith and require the Government to pay an additional amount as fixed by the court prior to trial. Prior to such additional payment, the Government would not be entitled to the income from the property.

These additional steps appear to be unnecessary and unwarranted since, under the present statute, the rights of property owners to receive just compensation as guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution when property is taken for public use are fully protected. If, for any reason, the payments advanced by the Government are less than a court judgment of just compensation, the owner is still assured of fair treatment because the Government is required to pay the additional amount plus interest at six percent. In the circumstances, and since neither the responsible Congressional committees nor the affected executive agencies had their normal opportunity to consider this basic change in procedure, I believe more thorough consideration of section 2 is warranted.

MILITARY DAMAGE CLAIMS

President Eisenhower Sept. 6 issued the following memorandum of disapproval in connection with his pocket veto of a bill (HR 1061) to permit the Secretary of Defense and the service secretaries to settle certain claims of less than \$1,000:

I have withheld my approval from HR 1061, "To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law." As indicated in its title the purpose of the bill is to confer upon the secretaries of the military departments authority to settle, in an amount not in excess of \$1,000, certain claims for damages caused by civilian employees of military departments or by members of the armed forces incident to the use and operation of Government vehicles, or incident to the use of other property of the United States on a Government installation.

It is with reluctance that I have withheld my approval, for I am in hearty accord with the laudable purpose of this legislation. At the present time the Secretary of the Navy has authority similar to, though more limited than, that which this legislation would afford to the secretaries of all three military departments. The proposed extension of this authority for administrative consideration of deserving claims against the Government, for which no legal remedies are provided, would substantially reduce the demands for special private relief legislation. The bill authorizes the promulgation of regulations by the secretaries of the military departments for the conduct of the contemplated program. Such regulations would not become effective until the expiration of sixty days after they have been filed with the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States. Further, it provides that the Congress may, within the sixty days, "amend or disapprove any such regulation by a concurrent resolution embodying the amendment or statement of disapproval."

I am advised that the provision of the bill which would authorize the Congress to "amend or disapprove" regulations prescribed by the military secretaries is of doubtful constitutionality. If the function of promulgating the contemplated regulations is considered an executive function, it may be exercised solely by the executive. If this function is considered to be legislative, then the President should play his constitutional role of specific approval or disapproval. In requiring officials of the Executive Branch, other than the President, to put proposed regulations before the Congress and in providing for amendment or disapproval of these by the Congress in a manner not subject to review by the President, these provisions raise serious constitutional questions. I earnestly hope that these objectionable provisions can be eliminated and this legislation reenacted promptly at the next session of the Congress.

DEPRESSED AREAS VETO

Following is the text of a memorandum of disapproval issued by President Eisenhower Sept. 6 when he pocket vetoed S 3683, the Area Redevelopment Act of 1958 (Weekly Report p. 1146):

I am withholding my approval from S 3683, the area redevelopment bill. Every year for the past three years I have strongly urged the adoption of a program of Federal assistance to communities of substantial and persistent unemployment for the purpose of assisting those communities to develop a sounder and more secure economic base. I regret that no action along these lines has been taken by the Congress until this year and, needless to add, I am greatly disappointed that I find myself unable to approve the present bill.

My disapproval need cause no unnecessary delay in initiating a sound area assistance program. Even the unsound program contemplated by S 3683 could not be of immediate help to any community because the Congress, before adjournment, failed to provide any money to carry out the bill's purposes. Until the next session of the Congress, the needs of areas of severe and persistent unemployment can be met in part through the new program of loans to state and local development companies under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 which I recently approved. (Weekly Report p. 1066)

The repeated recommendations of the Administration recognized that the major responsibility for planning and financing the

economic redevelopment of communities of chronic unemployment must remain with local citizens if Federal programs are to be effective. The present bill departs from this principle, and would greatly diminish local responsibility. In doing so, and in including other undesirable features, it defeats any reasonable chance of giving effective help to the communities really in need.

S 3683 provides for less local participation in the costs of local development projects than is proper or necessary to stimulate and assure the continuing interest and support of local governmental and private interests. The Administration recommended loans, for periods of 25 years, in amounts not exceeding 35 percent of the cost of redevelopment projects. S 3683, on the other hand, provides for loans for such projects for periods of 40 years, at artificially low interest rates, in amounts up to 65 percent of the total cost of a project. S 3683 proposes in addition a program of Federal grants for public works in redevelopment areas under which it would be possible to have no local participation whatever. Moreover, the criteria for making these grants are so loosely drawn that, without indiscriminate uses of funds, administration of these provisions would be almost impossible. This is a field in which, if the Federal Government participates at all, it should be able to rely upon local judgments backed by significant local contributions.

S 3683 is also defective in my judgment because its assistance in certain instances, would be available in areas in which unemployment is traceable essentially to temporary conditions. Federal assistance to communities where unemployment is not clearly chronic would necessarily mean the assumption of responsibility by the Government for the direct support of local economies -- an assumption of responsibility that would have the most profound consequences. I also believe it would be a grave mistake to establish, as this bill would, an area assistance program in the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Such a program should be lodged, not with an agency concerned with residential housing and related matters, but rather with the Department of Commerce which has primary responsibility for business and industrial development and a long experience in extending to local areas technical aid for economic development. S 3683 also contemplates a Federal redevelopment assistance, including loans, in rural areas. There is serious question as to whether Federal loans for the construction of industrial buildings in rural areas would be a proper or effective approach, much less a permanent one, to the problems of surplus labor in essentially agricultural communities.

It is my intention next January when the Congress reconvenes to request the Congress to enact area assistance legislation more soundly conceived to carry out the purposes which I have repeatedly stressed as being in the national interest. It is my hope that Congress at that time will move with all possible speed to enact such an area assistance program.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' CONVENTION

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's letter to Vaux Owen, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees. The letter was read to the opening session of the federation's national convention in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 8:

It is a pleasure to send greetings to the members of the National Federation of Federal Employees assembled in their biennial convention. The employees of the Federal Government make a vital contribution to the welfare, security and progress of our country. Since its inception, your organization has been dedicated to making the Federal service more effective. This is a public-spirited objective worthy of the best thought and the most sustained effort. Congratulations to the National Federation of Federal Employees, and best wishes for a successful convention.

PRIVATE VETO MESSAGES

President Eisenhower Aug. 27—Sept. 2 pocket-vetoed the following private bills:

S 228 -- Provided for payment of \$3,116.40 to the Chamberlain Water Company of Chamberlain, S.D., for relocation costs caused by the Government's acquisition of its former location. The President said PL 500, approved July 3, allowed the beneficiary to present a claim to the Secretary of Army. Vetoed Aug. 27.

HR 6773 -- Provided for the payment of \$1,500 to Bonifacio Santos to reimburse him for contributions to Philippine guerrilla forces fighting the Japanese in 1944. The President said the bill would discriminate against "thousands of others whose claims were rejected because they were not filed until the termination of the program" for such payments. Vetoed Aug. 28.

HR 9993 -- Provided for refund or credit to Miss Mary M. Browne of any overpayment of income tax for 1951. The President said the beneficiary had not filed for a refund prior to the time that the statutory period of limitation had expired, and that to grant relief "would discriminate against other taxpayers similarly situated." Vetoed Aug. 28.

HR 9765 -- Provided for a refund or credit to Marion S. Symms of Augusta, Ga., for overpayment of income tax in 1952. The President said to grant such relief after the statutory period of limitations had run out would "constitute a discrimination against other similarly situated taxpayers." Vetoed Aug. 28.

S 489 -- Permitted Mary K. Ryan and William A. Boutwell to file claims for overpayment of income tax for the years 1949 and 1950. The beneficiaries of S 489 had included as income in Alaska certain "territorial cost-of-living allowances" prior to the Internal Revenue Service ruling in 1953 that such allowances were excludable. The President noted that "several thousand taxpayers received" such allowances "during the period of the Internal Revenue Service ruling that such allowances were not excludable from gross income." The President said the bill, by singling out two taxpayers for special relief from the statute of limitations, would unjustly discriminate against other taxpayers. Vetoed Aug. 28.

HR 1339 -- Provided for the Secretary of the Treasury to pay \$14,425.26 to the Malowney Real Estate Company, Inc., of Springfield, Ohio, in full settlement of claims for income taxes erroneously collected in 1944 and 1945. To grant such relief, the President said, would discriminate against other taxpayers who failed to file timely claims. Vetoed Aug. 28.

HR 10419 -- Conferred upon the U.S. Court of Claims the jurisdiction to hear the claim of North Counties Hydro-Electric Company of Ill., against the United States. The President said the company had "had its day in court on two occasions and the Court of Claims should not now be required to consider the matter again." Vetoed Aug. 28.

HR 1829 -- Provided for the relief to the estate of Mrs. Frank C. Greig in the form of a "tax treatment that Mrs. Greig, as a stockholder in a corporation liquidated pursuant to a plan of complete liquidation might have elected to receive." The President said that the designated beneficiary had not complied with the existing law calling for the holding of an election by four-fifths of the corporations' voting stock interest within 30 days after adoption of the liquidation plan. To grant relief, the President said, would constitute "an inequitable discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated." Vetoed Aug. 29.

HR 9180 -- Provided for compensation denied by the Social Security Act for Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hadnot. The President stated that the major purposes of HR 9180 were accomplished by the Social Security Amendments of 1958. Vetoed Aug. 29.

HR 3193 -- Directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay \$37.65 to Toley's Charter Boats, Inc., of Salerno, Fla., and \$3,277.10 to Toley Engebretsen and Harvey Homlar of Salerno, Fla., as a refund for taxes paid relating to the transportation of persons. The President said that though claimants had received a court decision favoring reimbursement in 1949, they did not file for refunds until two and a half years later. Because the claims were filed after the statutory period of limitations had terminated, the President said there was no justification for paying the claim. Vetoed Sept. 2.

HR 1494 -- Provided for the payment to the Southwest Research Institute a sum not exceeding \$8,200.84 for services rendered by the beneficiary in excess of its written contract with the Government. The President said to approve this claim "could well encourage others to perform unauthorized work and expect payment therefor from the Government." Vetoed Sept. 2.

HR 8184 -- Provided for the payment of \$1,300 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hall, Los Angeles, Calif., for overpayment of income taxes in 1950. The President stated that the statutory period of limitation, which had expired, "is essential for finality in tax administration," and that "granting special relief in this case would discriminate against other taxpayers." Vetoed Sept. 2.

HR 9950 -- Conferred on the Court of Appeals jurisdiction to hear and render judgment of the claims of employees of the Radford Arsenal, Department of the Army, "for basic and overtime compensation and shift differential pay as governed by the provisions of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945," for services performed since 1945 at the Arsenal. The President said these claims "were not asserted in timely fashion," and "it is no longer possible to obtain the records essential to an adequate presentation of the facts to the Court." Vetoed Sept. 2.

HR 8759 -- Provided for payment to Mr. and Mrs. W.G. Holloman of Brooklyn, N.Y., of \$3,189.15 for personal injuries and damages suffered by them when two U.S. soldiers committed armed robbery at the claimants' place of business. The President said the facts made it "obvious that the two soldiers were not acting in line of duty," and that "to accept the assumption that the United States has a moral obligation to underwrite the purely personal...conduct of any of its...employees...would constitute a most undesirable precedent." Vetoed Sept. 2.

S 571 -- Provided for a refund to George P.E. Ceasar, Jr., for overpayment of income taxes in 1951 and 1952. The President said that "the circumstances of this case are not sufficiently unique" to give the claimant relief from the statutory period of limitations. Vetoed Sept. 2.

HR 1695 -- Conferred upon the U.S. Court of Claims jurisdiction to "adjudicate the claim of Harry N. Duff arising out of the failure of the then War Department to retire him, in 1946, for physical disability incurred as an incident of his military service." The President said that the claimant had a fair hearing before the appropriate military boards, and that the Court of Claims had jurisdiction "only in cases where it can be shown that the cognizant military secretary has acted arbitrarily, capriciously, or plainly contrary to law." Vetoed Sept. 2.

HR 4073 -- Provided for the payment of \$10,000 to Peter James O'Brien as compensation for the death of his son who was killed in military service in 1947. The President said the claim had received a fair hearing before the Veterans Administration, under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, and before a lower and an appellate Federal court. To make the award, the President said, would "jeopardize the entire structure of benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans." Vetoed Sept. 2.

HR 11156 -- Provided for compensation to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Moore of South Bend, Ind., for overpayment of income taxes in 1949. The President said the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 afforded "relief to all taxpayers in the same situation as Mr. and Mrs. Moore." Vetoed Sept. 2.

HR 7499 -- Provided for payment of \$616,911.88 to the Cooper Tire and Rubber Co., of Findlay, Ohio, for losses due to increases in costs incurred in performing seven contracts with the Department of the Army. The President said the company made a net profit of \$64,000 on the 35 contracts which were awarded it during the years in question, despite the fact that seven of the contracts sustained losses. "It would be inequitable," the President said, "to grant relief to the company with respect to the seven contracts on which it sustained losses, without giving consideration to the 28 cases on which it made profits." Vetoed Sept. 2.

COURT VOTING ANALYSIS

Analysis of three key roll-call votes on bills to curb the Supreme Court (S 2646, S 654, HR 3) shows that 79 of the 96 Senators in the 85th Congress took consistent positions "for" or "against" the Court while the remaining 17 split their votes or did not vote on some or all of the roll calls. The three votes came Aug. 20-21. The first (Roll Call 184) was on a motion of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) to table a William E. Jenner (R Ind.) motion that would have appended the text of the Jenner-Butler Court-curbs bill (S 2646) to a minor bill (HR 6789) then pending before the Senate. Hennings' motion was agreed to 49-41. A "pro-Court" position on the motion called for a "yea" vote.

The second vote (Roll Call 186) was on another Hennings motion, this one to table a John L. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment substituting the text of a broad, House-passed "anti-Court" bill (HR 3) for a pending bill (S 654) permitting the states to pass anti-subversive laws. This Hennings motion was defeated, 39-46. A "yea" was a "pro-Court" vote.

The third vote was on Sen. John A. Carroll's (D Colo.) motion (Roll Call 189) to recommit, and thus kill, S 654 before the Senate acted on McClellan's amendment. It was agreed to 41-40, killing the bill. A "pro-Court" position called for a "yea" on Roll Call 189. (For stories and captions, *Weekly Report* p. 1091, 1124-25)

Congressional Quarterly's vote analysis was based on votes, pairs and announcements. It showed:

● 39 Senators (21 Republicans and 18 Democrats, the latter all from Southern or border states) took an "anti-Court" position on all three of the roll calls. The Republicans: Goldwater, Knowland, Allott, Williams, Dworshak, Capehart, Jenner, Hickenlooper, Martin (Iowa), Schoepel, Smith (Maine), Butler, Potter, Hruska, Curtis, Bridges, Cotton, Bricker, Martin (Pa.), Mundt and Barrett. The Democrats: Hill, Sparkman, Fulbright, McClellan, Holland, Smathers, Russell, Talmadge, Ellender, Long, Eastland, Stennis, Ervin, Jordan, Johnston (S.C.), Thurmond, Byrd and Robertson.

● 41 Senators (14 Republicans and 27 Democrats) took a "pro-Court" position on all three of the roll calls. The Republicans: Bush, Purtell, Dirksen, Cooper, Morton, Beall, Saltonstall, Case (N.J.), Smith (N.J.), Javits, Langer, Case (S.D.), Aiken and Wiley. The Democrats: Hayden, Carroll, Church, Douglas, Kennedy, McNamara, Humphrey, Hennings, Symington, Mansfield, Murray, Bible, Anderson, Chavez, Monroney, Morse, Neuberger, Clark, Green, Pastore, Kefauver, Yarborough, Johnson (Texas), Jackson, Magnuson, Proxmire and O'Mahoney.

● 3 Senators (all Republicans) did not indicate a position: Flanders and Carlson were absent on all three roll calls and Ives voted only once, taking an "anti-Court" position on Roll Call 184.

● 4 Senators (2 Democrats and 2 Republicans) split their votes but were more often "pro-Court" than "anti-Court" (numbers following names represent, in order, first "anti-Court," then "pro-Court" positions). The Republicans: Kuchel and Payne, 1-2. The Democrats: Lausche and Gore, 1-2.

● 9 Senators (7 Republicans and 2 Democrats) split their votes or were not recorded on one vote, but were more often "anti-Court" than "pro-Court." The Republicans: Thye, Malone, Bennett, Watkins, Hoblitzell and Revercomb, 2-1; Young, 2-0. The Democrats: Frear, 2-0, and Kerr, 2-1.

Books and Articles

Following is a selected list of recent books and articles relating to Congress, politics and public affairs:

America Votes: A Handbook of Contemporary American Election Statistics, 1956-57. Compiled and edited by Richard M. Scammon. New York: The MacMillan Company. 465 pp. \$12.50.

The American Congress. Roland Young. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. 333 pp. \$4.50.

Antitrust Policies: American Experience in Twenty Industries. Simon N. Whitney. New York: The Twentieth Century Fund. Two volumes. \$10. Communism in American Politics. By David J. Saposs. Washington: Public Affairs Press. \$5.00. Traces infiltration of political movements through secret members, fellow travelers and front organizations since the 1920s.

Daughters of the American Revolution: An Informal History. By Martha Strayer. Washington: Public Affairs Press, \$3.75. A Washington journalist who has covered the DAR for twenty years views the organization critically.

Eisenhower: Captive Hero. A Critical Study of the General and the President. By Marquis Childs. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc. 300 pp. \$4.75.

A Guide to Anti-Communist Action. Anthony T. Bouscaren. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company. 192 pp. \$4.00.

Inside the Democratic Party. By Jack Redding. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. 319 pp. \$4.50. A close-up of the 1948 Presidential campaign by the then public relations director for the Democratic National Committee.

Real Estate in American History. By Pearl Janet Davies. Washington: Public Affairs Press. 232 pp. \$4.50. A history of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Sourcebook on Labor. By Neil W. Chamberlain, editor. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. 1,000 pp. \$9.00. A collection of documents on labor including testimony before Congressional committees, union reports, speeches of union officers and official union statements.

Third Parties in American Politics. By Howard P. Nash, Jr. Washington: Public Affairs Press. \$5.00. An illustrated history.

Walter Reuther: The Autocrat of the Bargaining Table. By Eldorus L. Dayton. New York: The Devin-Adair Company. 256 pp. \$4.50.

When the Executive Fails to Lead. By Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). The Reporter magazine, Sept. 18. A critical appraisal of the Eisenhower Administration in foreign affairs with suggestions on how Congress can take the leadership in that area.

The Profits and Losses of a Banker in Politics. By E.W. Kenworthy. The Reporter magazine, Sept. 18. A discussion of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs C. Douglas Dillon, who "might well be" successor to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.***Committee Hearings**

Sept. 16 -- EAST BOSTON CO. AND THE SEC, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subc., resume hearings.

Sept. 19, 22, 24, 29, 30 -- TEXTILE INDUSTRY PROBLEMS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Textile Subc., Providence, R.I., Hartford, Conn., Concord, N.H., Clemson, S.C., Charlotte, N.C.

Nov. 7, 10, 12 -- WILDERNESS AREA PRESERVATION, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Bend, Ore., San Francisco, Calif., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Primaries and General Elections

Sept. 17 -- Rhode Island Democratic primaries.

Sept. 25 -- Rhode Island Republican primaries.

Nov. 4 -- State and national general elections.

Other Events

Sept. 15 -- NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, national convention, Missoula, Mont.

Sept. 15-17 -- U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, conference on communicable diseases, Atlanta, Ga.

Sept. 15-19 -- UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City, N.J.

Sept. 16 -- UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, regular session convenes, New York, N.Y.

Sept. 16-19 -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP, 13th annual conference, Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Sept. 17, 18 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TACTICS TALKS, Western region, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sept. 17-19 -- NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, 6th marketing conference, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y.

Sept. 21-24 -- AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN., 84th annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 21-24 -- POSTAL TRANSPORT ASSN. (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Kansas City, Mo.

Sept. 21-24 -- SOUTHERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, annual meeting, Lexington, Ky.

Sept. 22, 23 -- NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON RURAL CIVIL DEFENSE, seventh annual meeting, Washington, D.C.

Sept. 22-26 -- OIL CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Long Beach, Calif.

Sept. 22-27 -- UNITED RUBBER, CORK, LINOLEUM AND PLASTIC WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, DiLido Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

Sept. 25, 26 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN, 10th biennial convention, Boston, Mass., speech by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Sept. 25-28 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., national convention and airpower panorama, Dallas, Texas.

Sept. 27 -- NATO, assembly of Atlantic Treaty Associations, Boston, Mass., speech by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Sept. 29-Oct. 1 -- NATIONAL WATERSHED CONGRESS, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas.

Sept. 29-Oct. 2 -- NATIONAL GUARD ASSN. OF THE U.S., 80th general conference, Atlantic City, N.J.

Sept. 29-Oct. 4 -- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Oct. 2, 3 -- NATIONAL HOUSING CENTER, 2nd annual national executive marketing conference, San Antonio, Texas.

Oct. 5-8 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, 25th annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 6 -- SUPREME COURT, regular session convenes, Washington, D.C.

Oct. 6 -- WORLD BANK AND INTERNATIONAL MORTARY FUND, governors conference, New Delhi, India.

Oct. 7-9 -- CONGRESS ON BETTER LIVING, 2nd annual meeting, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Oct. 8-12 -- INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSN., general assembly, Hotel Plaza, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Oct. 9 -- ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, Ohio Republican convention, Columbus, Ohio.

Oct. 11-15 -- NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN., 38th annual convention, Shrine Auditorium and Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, Calif.

Oct. 13-17 -- INTERNATIONAL TIMBER MEETING, Geneva, Switzerland.

Oct. 14-16 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, women's conference on housing, Washington, D.C.

Oct. 16-23 -- GATT, 13th annual session of contract parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva.

Oct. 20-Nov. 15 -- SOUTHEAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT, conference of 18 Colombo Plan nations, Seattle, Wash.

Oct. 23-26 -- SUPERMARKET INSTITUTE, midyear conference, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Nov. 4-7 -- WE, THE PEOPLE, annual convention, speech by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.), Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 4-Dec. 5 -- UNESCO, 10th general conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.

Nov. 6 -- AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, meeting, Washington, D.C.

Nov. 10-12 -- GROCERY MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA INC., annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y.

Nov. 12-16 -- NATO, 4th annual parliamentary conference, Paris.

Nov. 17-18 -- AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN., 7th national agricultural credit conference, Sheraton Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 17-19 -- NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, 45th national convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N.Y.

Nov. 19-21 -- NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSN., 27th annual meeting, Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas.

Investment in Education

The Federal Government is now in the business of education -- to the tune of \$1 billion. President Eisenhower closed the deal Sept. 2 when he signed the National Defense Education Act of 1958 into law. It is a history-making investment. It marks the first time the Federal Government decided that general education of the Nation's youth was a gilt-edged investment it must make. There was -- and still is -- opposition to many features of the new law, but in the eyes of those who fought for it, this investment will prove to be the wisest Uncle Sam ever made. (Page 1195)

Quandary over Quemoy

Republicans have a ready answer for any Democrat who criticizes the current U.S. involvement in the conflict over Quemoy and Matsu. They can point out that back in 1955, Senate Democrats voted 32-12 against a policy of indifference toward the offshore islands. That revealing roll call occurred during Senate consideration of the Formosa Resolution, the policy declaration on which President Eisenhower has relied in the present crisis. As passed by Congress, the resolution authorized the President to use U.S. troops for the purpose of "securing and protecting Formosa and the Pescadores against armed attack." (Page 1200)

New Rules for Lobbying?

An upcoming Federal court decision will test and perhaps broaden the first rules of conduct for lobbyists and public relations men. The suit has been filed by the National Milk Producers Federation and charges that the anti-cooperative lobbying campaigns of the National Tax Equality Assn. violate the antitrust laws. The milk producers' case is based on a recent Pennsylvania court decision that a railroad-financed lobby campaign against the trucking industry violated antitrust laws because it was designed to kill off competition. The result might be the first legal code of ethics for lobbies. (Page 1210)

Budget Blues

Midyear estimates by the Bureau of the Budget put the fiscal 1959 Federal deficit at \$12.2 billion -- the highest deficit since 1946 and one exceeded only six times previously in the Nation's history. While the Government's income is expected to drop about \$2 billion from 1958 to \$67 billion in fiscal 1959, expenditures will rise nearly \$8 billion to a postwar high of \$79.2 billion. Last January spending was estimated at \$73.9 billion but Government pay raises and unexpected increases in the cost of farm supports have upped the total. (Page 1202)

Rep. Eberhardt Dies

Rep. Herman P. Eberhardt (D Pa.) died Sept. 9 of a stroke at the age of 66. His death brought the number of House vacancies to six and left the party lineup at 232 Democrats and 197 Republicans. A candidate to replace Eberhardt, who was seeking his 12th consecutive term, will be chosen by the 28th District Democratic committee, in Pittsburgh, which Eberhardt represented. (Page 1203)

Turnover

Already it is certain there will be 52 new Senators and Representatives coming to work in January. That represents a 10 percent turnover in the membership of Congress and voters in 48 states haven't even cast ballots yet. At least six new Senators and 41 new Representatives will be elected Nov. 4 to replace the 10 Members of the 85th Congress who are candidates for other offices, the six who died and were not replaced during the session, the three who were defeated in primaries and the 28 who are retiring. In addition there are the two Senators and a new Representative to be chosen Nov. 25 in Alaska and the new Senator and Representative elected Sept. 8 in Maine. (Page 1207)

Legislative Scoreboard

The second session of the 85th Congress has been hailed by many observers as the most productive session of recent years, and a Congressional Quarterly study indicates this is no idle boast. The lawmakers in 1958 enacted more than 1,000 public and private laws, the highest single year's total since the Eisenhower Administration took office in 1953. The Senate was in session 138 days between Jan. 7 and Aug. 24 adjournment, the House was in session 135 days. The Senate took 200 roll-call votes, the House 93. (Page 1205)